CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & CO., Limited, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,201—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hbd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
P.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th Aug.
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd „
P.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
P.L. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th „
				Saturday.
P.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3 38	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
P.L. GANGES	4208	800	T. J. Alderton	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
P.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
P.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
P.L. ARCADIA	6302	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd „

The steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
GANGES	4208	800	T. J. Alderton	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th „
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,00	800	20th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 8, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	will sail on or about the
POSEIDON	L. Lemosich	4,200	650	15th Aug.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Vallusching	3,800	550	21st Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
23rd July, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR CURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100 500	about 16th Aug.

THIS Steamer has accomodation for a Limited number of passengers at moderate rates, does not carry surgeon or stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
For further particulars, apply to,

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th July, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "SWORDSMAN," Captain DELTEPSIN, which has arrived here, will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about the 13th August, 1890.
Mozambique and the Cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar.
For Freight and Passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.
93, Bazaar Gate.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a. m., on 17th AUGUST, after arrival of incoming, English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 13th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 19th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 20th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th August, 1890. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	„	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	„	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	„	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	„	550
Bijau Cottage full Compass	„	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	„	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	„	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	„	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	„	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.

THE BETEL, or ARECA NUT has been employed in the East from time immemorial for the Teeth, and by the use of this Preparation which is most pleasant, the Teeth become pearly white, the gums hard and healthy, and Toothache is prevented.

Per Pot, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S
COCA WINE

IS of great value to those suffering from nervous exhaustion or mental fatigue, and forms a refreshing and gentle stimulant.
It can be taken alike by the invalid and the strong as a pleasant beverage, without injury to the appetite or digestive power, and has the effect of maintaining or restoring nerve force, whether debilitated either from illness or from excessive mental or bodily exertion. Among travellers, and others engaged in high-pressure pursuits, necessitating severe strain on mind and body, this wine acts like a charm.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8 ; per Dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., Bombay.

FEVER REMEDIES,
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER	DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated. Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER	MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER	SALINE.	"An excellent preparation." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER	TINCTURE.	Warburg's McLean's formula. Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER	TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation. Per phial, Rs. 3.
SACCHARO	CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever. Per bottle, Re. 1 Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
LIQUOR	CHIRETTIN.	Liquid form of above. Per bottle, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR DRYING AND MATURING
CIGARS.

1 Quart,	2 Quarts,	4 Quarts,	7 Quarts,
Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE BEST AND NEWEST DISINFECTANT.

FLETCHER'S PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER. Cheap, Safe and Effective Fluid Disinfectant for household, farm, and general use. Authorised by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Supplied in Bottles, Tins, and Drums. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
In 12 and 20 oz. Bottles at Ans. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle, and
In 1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

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CIGARS,

FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage &c

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING.

SPECIAL attention has been paid to this Department, and the Stock carefully selected from the best London Houses. We make a Speciality of Light Underclothing suitable for this Climate, together with Goods of warmer and thicker Texture for the Homeward Bound.

SOCKS.—Fine Cashmere, guaranteed all Wool and Fast Colours, in the following Shades :—

	Rs.	a.
Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Black, Cardinal, Drab, Maroon per doz.	Rs. 15 to 22	0
Extra Stout, Navy Blue-Black Seal, and Cardinal Rs.	20 to 22	8
BLACK CASHMERE, Silk Embroidered per dozen	26	0
THIN MERINO SOCKS—		
Assorted and Fancy Drab with Stripes.	Rs. 14 to 18	0
Drab "Alpine" Mixture (the Coolest and Most Comfortable Socks yet introduced) Rs.	27 to 32	0
Fancy Coloured with Mixed Fancy Stripes, Rs. 30 to	36	0
Fancy Colored Merino, Silk Embroidered per dozen	24	0
Assorted Drab, with Fancy Colours, Spun Silk Stripes Rs.	35 to 38	0
LISLE THREAD SOCKS—		
Fine White per doz. Rs.	21-8 to 26	0
Navy Seal and Cardinal per doz. Rs.	21-8 to 25	0
Assorted Colours, Fancy Stripes Rs.	21-8 to 25	0
Brilliant, in Plain Colours, Cardinal, Maroon, Chocolate, &c. Rs.	22-8 to 25	8
Black Embroidered Silk Rs.	21-8 to 25	0
COTTON SOCKS, Plain Colours—		
Navy, Seal, Cardinal, and Chocolate Rs.	13-8 to 20	0
Assorted Drab Rs.	12-8 to 16	0
Drab, Fancy Stripes Rs.	9 to 22	8
Fawn and White, Fancy Stripes Rs.	18 to 22	0
Fast Black, do do do ... Rs.	25 to 29	0
Cyclists Stockings, Drab Wool, per pair	4	0
Knickerbocker Stockings, the Connaught, Ribbed hand-knit Wool, in fancy heather mixture, per pair Rs.	4 to 4	8
The Leitrim, hand-knit, Real Scotch Wool, half Hose per dozen, from Rs.	20 to 21	8
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING—		
Banians, India Gauze, White Silk Fronts, Half Sleeves, sizes 34 in. to 40 in., per dozen Rs.	25 to 31	0
Best Merino Gauze, size 34 in. to 40 in., per dozen Rs.	40 to 54	0
Stout White Merino, long Sleeves, per dozen. Rs.	56 to 72	0
Stout Shetland Lamb's Wool, per dozen Rs.	75 to 96	0
DRAWERS AND PANTS—		
India Gauze Drawers, size 34 in. to 40 in. per dozen Rs.	36 to 43	8
India Gauze Pants, per dozen Rs.	31-8 to 40	0
Best Merino Gauze Drawers, per dozen Rs.	57 to 70	0
Best Merino Gauze Pants, per dozen Rs.	57 to 70	0
Stout Shetland Wool Pants, per dozen Rs.	75 to 92	0
Fancy Striped Bathing Drawers, per pair. Re.	1-8 to 2	0
SHIRTS—Men's ready made Shirts, made from the best Long Cloth and finest Irish Linen, sizes from 14½ in. to 17½ in., with or without Collars per dozen Rs.	57 to 66	0
Sample Shirts each Rs.	4-12 and	5 8
Shirt Sluve, Suspenders per pair	0	12
COLLARS—		
MADRAS per dozen	6	8
The Hartington, Winchester, Ensign, Avon, Simla City, Improved Shakespear, Bombay, Poona per doz.	6	8
The New Pearline Waterproof Collars, the Seymour and Wolseley Pattern each.	0	8

SCARVES AND TIES— Rs. a.

Knot, Ring, or Pin Scarves, in rich Plain Coloured and Black Silk and Satin, all New Styles from	2 0
Fancy Patterns, including the Nautical, Jourdain, Windsor, Ascot, Four-in-Hand Rs. 2-4 to	3 12
Pin Scarves, ready made-up in Plain Coloured and Black Silk and Satin, Fancy Spot, and Stylish New Patterns, The Burlington, Lounge, Wolverton Rs. 2-4 to	3 12
WASHING SCARVES—	
Fine White Muslin, Spotted, Figured and other Fancy Designs each	0 10
Fancy Washing, with Silk Stripes each	1 4
Pin Scarves, Plain White each	0 12
CLIPS FOR TIES—	
AEME each	0 6
THE G. E. W. each	0 8
MADE UP BOWS, for Day or Evening Wear—	
The "Park," Opera, "Army" Patterns each	1 8
DRESS TIES OR BOWS—	
White Cambric Ties, various Widths each	0 8
White Cambric Bows each	0 10
Black Silk and Satin Mess Ties, all Widths each 0 12 to	1 12
Do. do. Bows 0 12	1 8
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—	
Gent's Strong Irish Linen per doz., from	5 0
Do, fine quality per doz., from	10 8
French Cambric Hem Stitched per doz., from	10 8
Do. with Fancy Coloured Borders	17 8
White Silk, with Hem-Stitched, Coloured Borders, a large variety, all Pure Silk each from	1 8
BOATING SCARVES, &c.—	
White Wool Scarves each	2 4
White Cashmere Mufflers from	3 0
Spun Silk Mufflers from	4 0
Sweaters each	6 8
Silk Cricketing or Tennis Squares, all Silk, in the Newest Colours and Stripes, including Black and Gold, Blue and Crimson, Black and Crimson, Black and White (Crimson, Gold and Blue) (Black, Crimson and Yellow). each	4 0
BRACES—	
Best Web (Guyot's) Neat Fancy Stripes, Sliding Attachments each	1 8
The Cantab, Strong India Rubber Web	2 4
Argosy Re.	1-12 to 2 4
The Reform, Rich Corded Silk, in Sky Blue, Maize, Cardinal, Navy Blue, and White, per pair	3 4
The Mikado, fitted with Patent Cable Ends per pair	1 10
ARMY per pair	3 0
LAMBSWOOL, CHOLERA BELTS, OUR OWN SPECIALITY—	
Gent's Fine White or Scarlet Rs.	2-12 and 3 0
Ladies' do. do. Rs.	2-4 and 2 8
CARDIGAN JACKETS—	
In Black, Brown or Navy Blue Rs.	9-0 to 24 0
Do. with Fancy Fronts	12 0
Do. Vests without Sleeves Rs.	6 to 8 0
RUGS AND MAUDS—	
All Wool Mauds, Scotch Mixture Rs.	16-8 to 33 0
All Wool Rugs, a large Assortment from	13 8
Dust Wraps, Fancy Striped Cotton Rs.	2 to 4 0
Rezais for Railway Travelling each Rs.	3 to 4 0
Pillows, Cotton or Feathers Rs.	8 8
Blankets, Super Brown Grey, each	7 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates ; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely ; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

ABU HOTEL.
AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL OBSERVER. Cloth bound. Rs. 7 ; Postage, 4 Annas.

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Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
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HIGH CLASS WATCHES.
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES,
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation,
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
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In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
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THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth ; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SILK UMBRELLAS.
GUARANTEED QUALITY
PARAGON FRAMES, (FOX'S)
NATURAL SELECTED STICKS AND HANDLES.

Gent's Rich Twill (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S STEEL PARAGON FRAMES. Will Fold Small, Neat, Natural Handles Rs. 12-0 and 14 8
Gent's Rich Spitalfield's Twill Silk (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S Steel Paragon Frames, Extra Light Small Folding Fashionable Umbrella, Special Selected Sticks and Handles ... Rs. 15-8 and 17 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 15. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 25 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
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The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription include postage is 2s. 2d per quarter.
OFFICE Dorset Street Whitefriars London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ARIEL ESTATER LADY FLOATING IN MID-AIR

Who whilst plunged in a deep Magnetic sleep floats gracefully in the air, unsupported by any wires and replies to questions put. This Lady who was exhibited before admiring thousands every night in the Royal Tivoli Gardens, Calcutta, was commented on as being "a marvel"!! No one should therefore fail to see. Open from 6 to 7 and 8 to 10 p.m., EVERY DAY.

ADMISSION, ANNAS 4 ONLY.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer "R. RUBATTINO," Captain G. MERELLO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on 12th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

All CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer; otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Seascon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BASEL MISSION Balmatha Hand-made Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., are recommended as strong and durable. They will stand Washing for a much longer time than the Machine-made Cheap Stuff. Depot, No. 27, Hummum Street.

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY per Share for the half year ended 30th June, 1890, will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 25th instant, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 15th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS, of the Company, will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 15th to MONDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th August, 1890.

TIVOLI BEER.

"NON PLUS ULTRA," EAGLE BRAND,

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES,

IS the BEST BEER imported into the Country. Fresh Supplies received EVERY FORTNIGHT

Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. Quarts and Rs. 16 per Case of 4 doz. Pints.

To be had of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN.
105-106 Meadow Street.

NEW FURNITURE FOR OLD.

A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their wellknown Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.

Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle, so that any one can use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.

Send a post card to

DRUMMOND AND Co., Bangalore.

AGENTS WANTED.

REDUCED PRICE! REDUCED PRICE!!
REDUCED PRICE!!!

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

BY

JOHN JONES, 338, STRAND, LONDON.

SILVER HUNTING CASE LEVER, Double spring, Fly cap, Hands to set from behind, 7 Holes jewelled, Enamel Dial, sunk seconds, named, Gold Balance, Best Quality. Price Rs. 110.

SILVER HUNTING CASE LEVER, Double spring, Fly cap, hands to set from behind, 5 Holes jewelled, Enamel Dial, seconds, named. Price Rs. 95.

SILVER OPENED CASED LEVER, Railway Pattern, capped, Keyless, 4 Holes jewelled, Enamel Dial, named, seconds. Price Rs. 85.

SILVER HUNTING CASED LEVER, capped, 4 Holes jewelled, Enamel Dial, named, seconds. Price Rs. 68.

GOLD HUNTING CASED LEVER, three-quarter plate, capped, Keyless, 6 Holes jewelled, sunk seconds Enamel Dial, named, Gold Balance. Best quality. Price Rs. 235.

GOLD OPEN-CASED LEVER, Crystal Glass, Keyless three-quarter plate, 6 Holes jewelled, sunk seconds, named, Gold Dome and Gold Balance. Best quality. Price Rs. 225.

GOLD HUNTING CASE LEVER, Double spring, spring cap, Hands to set from behind, 6 Holes jewelled, Enamel Dial, sunk seconds, named Gold Balance. Best quality. Price Rs. 215.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

ONE CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police, on the 11th instant. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 14th Aug. 1890.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, & Coconadas.

TOBACCOS.

Proprietory and "States."—Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Shag, &c., &c., manufactured daily.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTETS.

Sole Agency in India for
TH. VAFIADIS, CAIRO.

CIGARETTES.

Own Manufacture, Mild, Mellow, & Full-Flavored. 14 brands to select from.

SMOKER'S REQUISITES.

From the first Makers in London, Paris, & Vienna. Meerschaum, Briar, and Myalwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders; Cigar and Cigarette Cases; Tobacco Pouches and Jars, &c., &c.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

Light, strong, and elegant.—Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

Cameras, Lenses, Dry Plates, Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, &c., &c. &c.

REDUCED PRICE LIST just issued.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.
Manufactured for India.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, ETC, ETC.

Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

For Charcoal, Coal, Coke or Wood; complete with all accessories.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers; Soup and Dinner Plates: Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin*, imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d'Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

CALADIUMS, Gladioli, Begonias, Gloxinias, Loose Seeds, Garden Pumps and other Garden Sundries Price Lists free. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

THE "EDINA" LODGE I. O. G. T. will give a CONCERT on the 13th instant. The I. O. G. T. choir will be in attendance. Tickets Reserve Seats one rupee, other Seats eight annas. To commence at 8-30 p.m. local time.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one. Prices moderate.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! Great variety of CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, in quite a new style. Time-pieces with little Dollies jumping, with little Dollies swinging all along the Clock is going, very neatly made and cheapest ever offered to the Bombay public. Prices varying from 25 to 4 rupees. Please have a look in at JAHANGEER C. CAWASJEE, Watch-maker, 97, Meadow Street.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

RECEIVED by last mail, Tunes for Phœnix; Giant Aristons, Aristonas, Celestinas, Aurephones and for Euphoniums.—STEFFE NAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

POONA SEASON.—TO LET, at Poona, a large and very comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 6, Right Flank Lines, Wanowri. Rent moderate.—Apply to PROPRIETORS, *Deccan Herald*, Poona.

WANTED, a first-class certificated ENGINEER to erect and work a Press and Ginning Factory in the Mofussil. Salary from Rs. 150 to 200 per mensem, according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials to MANAGER, G. B. Mills Jubbulpore.

WANTED.—For a large Cotton Mill in up-country an experienced European CARDING MASTER. Salary Rs. 400 per month. Apply in writing with copies of certificates to "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B, L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,370,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MLLE H. KRAUS, FRENCH MILLINER, Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay.—Is SELLING OFF her STOCK of stylishly trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets for ladies and children, French Crape, Feathers, Tulle, in all colour, and a choice selection of Sash and other Ribbons. Please Note.—That the Sale will only last till the 28th inst., as the Establishment will be CLOSED after this date.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

TRICYCLE AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON and HAM on Cut at PEARSE'S 7, Church Gate Street.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Gollkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for traveling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY,

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 6 p.m.

L. PENNY,
F. A. PREVOST,
Hony. Secretaries.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supplying and laying of about 500 tons of CAST IRON PIPES for the Rajkot Water Works.

To be submitted on or before the 20th September next.

Particulars will be supplied on application to the undersigned.

R. B. BOOTH,
Kathiawar Agency Engineer,
Agency Engineer's Office, Rajkot, 2nd August, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant. Offers for the purchase of any quantity upto 500 tons of each, Broken Pot Sleepers, and Cast Iron Chairs, now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they can be seen on application.

Separate tenders to be made for each description.

Delivery to be taken within three months from date of acceptance of offer.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 10 per ton upto a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, August 7th, 1890.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons having creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of GEORGE WELLINGTON MOSSOP, late of Kati Kati in the Provincial District of Auckland in the Colony of New Zealand, European farmer, deceased, (who died at Kati Kati aforesaid on or about the 3rd day of August, 1889) and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will and Codicil annexed of which Property and Credits were on the 2nd day of August 1890, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN of Bombay, attorneys of the said Court and two of the Constituted attorneys of CHARLES STEPHEN ALLEN MOSSOP and THOMAS JOHN MULVANY, the executors named in the said Will for their use and benefit and limited until they or either of them shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency), are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown on their behalf at their office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 22nd day of September, 1890; as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said John Welby Haughton as the person thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 5th day of August, 1890.

CONROY & BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS under or against the estate of JOHN HAUGHTON, formerly of Christ Church in the County of Hants, but late of Saint Kathrines Savern ke Forest near Marlborough, in the County of Welts, Major General on the retired list of her Majesty's Royal Regiment of Artillery, European, deceased, (who died at Saint Katherines Savernake Forest aforesaid on or about the 28th day of August, 1889) and Letters of administration with a copy of his Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 2nd day of August, 1890 granted by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN of Bombay, attorneys of the said Court and the constituted attorneys of JOHN WELBY HAUGHTON, one of the executors named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he and PENELOPE HAUGHTON, the other Executor named in the said Will or either of them shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency), are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors, for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown on their behalf at their office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 22nd day of September, 1890, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said John Welby Haughton as the person thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Date this 5th day of August, 1890.

CONROY & BROWN,
Administrators Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 389 OF 1887.

DORABJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Nepean sea Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

GEMINIANO DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, LUIS PHILIP DE ROZARIO, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Mount Road, Mazagaon, and SEBASTIAN JOSEPH DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street Mazagaon, GEMINIANO DE SOUZA JUNIOR and MARGARIDA KERNSTINA DE SOUZA both of Bombay Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, and PLINY JOSEPH DE SOUZA MARIA ELIZA DE SOUZA and MARIA PHILOTHEA DE SOUZA, all three of Bombay Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Lawrence de Lima Street, Mazagaon, and minors by their guardian ad litem HENRY FRANCIS SOARES, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Mazagaon.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit bearing date the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the following immovable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in two Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS.

All the state and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff, Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, and of his Transferees Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Kharas, and Jehangir Rustomjee Kharas, and of the abovenamed defendants Geminiano de Souza, Luis Philip de Rozario, Sebastian Joseph de Souza, Geminiano de Souza Junior, Margarida Ernestina de Souza and of Pliny Joseph de Souza, Maria Eliza de Souza and Maria Philothea de Souza, the minors by their guardian ad litem Henry Francis Soares or any of them in the following properties namely.

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcels of land together with the messuages, tenements or bungalow and dwelling-houses, stables, and other outhouses, standing thereon situate on the eastern side of Lawrence de Lima Street at Mazagon, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos, 151, 152, 191, 194 and 388, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under No, 55 and 12½, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the Government land leased to the late G. de Souza and hereafter described as Lot No. II. on or towards the south partly by the property of the representatives of Dadabhoy Darookha Wallia, and partly by the second Carpenter Street, on or towards the east by a Public passage leading from Cassarwada to the Dockyard Road called Carpenter Street, and on or towards the west by the said Lawrence de Lima Street, and which said land and premises are now in the occupation of the family of the said defendant, Geminiano de Souza now deceased.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the eastern side of the Lawrence de Lima Street, at Mazagaon, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 73, old Survey No, 733, new Survey No. 3135, and registered in the Register Book marked letter E of leasehold property in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates, under Ward Nos. 5078, 5079, 5080 and 5081, and Street Nos. (1), (2), 57 and 59 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by a Municipal sweepers passage, on or towards the south by the property of the late J. de Souza and hereinbefore described as Lot No. I, on or towards the east partly by the Carpenter Street, and partly by the house of Narayen Withoba, and on or towards the west by the said Lawrence de Lima Street, and which said land and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the third defendant, Sebastian Joseph de Souza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Naun and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferees, Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Kharas and Jehangir Rustomjee Kharas, No. 29 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT is notified that TENDERS in the form of a schedule of rates for each class of work required, will shortly be invited for the construction of the Railway from BANGALORE to the MYSORE FRONTIER near HINDUPUR. The work will be let out in 5 mile sections Those intending to tender are advised to personally examine the section or sections, they intend to submit tenders for. The tender for any section of the line will include all works required on such section exclusive of Permanent way.

W. McHUTCHIN,
Assistant Chief Engineer of Mysore.
Mysore Public Works Department, Central Office.
Bangalore, 7th August, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 492 OF 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFIROZE of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and PESTONJEE DADABHOY MOOLAFIROZE, also of Bombay Parsee residing, at Tardeo, outside the Fort, the administrator of the Estate of DADABHOY PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE deceased .....Plaintiff.

vs.

DOSSIBAI, widow and administratrix with the will annexed of MANECKJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE, deceased, and JIWANAI, alias JELLOOBAI, daughter and legal heir and representative of HORMASJEE PESTONJEE MOOLAFEROZE deceased, both of Bombay Parsees residing, there at Dady Sett Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, estate and interest of the Plaintiff Pestonjee Dadabhoy Moolaferoze, and of Edaljee Nusserwanjee Moolaferoze, and of Edaljee Nusserwanjee Moolaferoze, and of Pestonjee Moolaferoze, the first Plaintiff who is dead, and of the above-named Defendants Dossibai, widow and administratrix with the will annexed of Maneckjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, and Jiwanai alias Jellooboi daughter and legal heir and representative of Hormasjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, or any of them in all that piece of Pasandaree land or ground with the messuage and premises standing thereon situate on the southern side of the Agiary Lane, in Dazarwady in the suburb district of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 123 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the said Agiary Lane and Dady Sett Fire Temple, on or towards the south by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the east by a public passage called Cavel Street, and on or towards the west by the house of Muncherjee Rustomjee Bharoocha and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the family of Pestonjee Rustomjee Moolaferoze deceased, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the offices of Messrs. Naun and Hormusjee, attorneys for the Defendant Dossibai, widow and administration with the will annexed of Maneckjee Pestonjee Moolaferoze deceased, No. 29, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING CO., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... $ 588,075.
REST ..... „ 215,333.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 6 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 23 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
SACCONE & Co.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

From J. D. WATSON & Co., London.

Rs. 25 per Dozen; Subject to 5 per cent., Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

JOHN POWER & CO.,
DUBLIN.

DUBLIN (P) WHISKEY—5 Years old, Rs. 30 per doz.

Apply to

LYON & Co.,
Rampart Row.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN HARBOUR POLICE CONSTABLES for Aden. Apply to

Lieut.-Colonel E. V. STACE,
First Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." "Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) Great advantage to strong memory: Inestimable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion." "J. B. Hays, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory," "—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable." "—J. J. Francis, Q. C." "Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq., Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
BOMBAY BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	930xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	97,280	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	450
Anglo-Indian	9,365	100	100	2	67
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	960	1,300	1,000	25	690
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	680
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	555
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	515
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	440
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	815
Kingsuaghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullooghs	1,500	500	500	25	537
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	950
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	555
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
Jevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	660
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	175
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	815
Madras United	300	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,185
Nazagon	5,000	250	250	5	93
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	635
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,025
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,270
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	315
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	615
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	755
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Lord Reay Mfg.	415	1,000	1,000	-	625

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	750	900	150	10	220
Back Bay Baths	500	150	150	7½	170	
Badhan Pile	5,000	50	50	10	50	
Bapty Bros	6,625	100	100	14	122	
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	7,250	200	185	18	40 xdis	
Bombay Fire Insurance	60	100	All.	Nil.	100nom	
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	60	2,500	1,000	100	730	
Do New Issue	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,250	
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	625	33½	815	
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	5		
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630	
Deccan Ice Co.	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	750	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30	
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425	
Empire Fire Insurance	1,500	200	200	...	182½	
Geyer & Co, Ld	5,000	5,000	5,000	7½ pr. ct.	700	
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	500	100	70	...	70 nm	
Indian Fire Insurance Co	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½	
John Roberts & Co.	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100	
Kemp & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd	
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	17	25½	356	
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	500	500	30	30	60	
Marcks & Co., Ld.	3,500	100	10	Nil.	55	
NapierHotelCo	4,00	100	10	10 pr. ct.	55	
Napier Foundry	2,00	100	10	9 pr. ct.		
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1, 00	100	20	...		
Oriental Loan	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.	200	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22	
Port Canning Co	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	63	
Prince of Wales Fire In.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	395	
Royal Flour Mills	25	18,000	1,000	100	1,400	
Soundy & Co	2,500	100	100	...	6	
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	9	89	
Treacher and Co.	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85	
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,20	
Telephone Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120	
Western India Flour	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½	
	..	...	...	...	20	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

MDLLE. JEANNE HUGO, a Paris correspondent informs us, is engaged to be married to the only son of M. Alphonse Daudet, the novelist. Young M. Daudet is two years older than his betrothed, and will eventually inherit a large fortune from his mother. Mademoiselle Hugo has beauty and sweet manners. She is already rich, but will be considerably wealthier on the death of her aunt Adele. Her marriage will be delayed until she is of age, the will of Victor Hugo being so drawn up that her guardians have no power to sign settlements, or indeed to do anything save to deal with copyrights of his works. She and her brother have inherited half of his fortune, and their aunt the other half.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
French Press Company, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Malwa and the s.s. Raffaele Rubattino entered the dock on Monday and yesterday respectively.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Swordsman, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Ganges, will be closed at the General Post Office, on Friday, the 15th instant, at 6 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Hongkong and Singapore, per extra s.s. Canton, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m., on Thursday, the 14th instant.

THE CORPORATION MEETING.—By an oversight the name of Mr. A. M. Gubbay was omitted from our list of the gentlemen attending the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday last.

A THIEF IN A CLUB.—Cooverjee Ardaseer, residing in a Parsee Club, at Chickalwady, reports that some time during the night of the 7th instant, sundry articles of wearing apparel, blankets, carpets, and towels, of the collective value of Rs. 100, were stolen from the hall of the club.

A NEW SUBJECT FOR THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.—Jacob Elias Judah, a native of Bagdad, and carrying on business in Bombay as a merchant, yesterday, took the oath of allegiance to the Queen-Empress of India, before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, having formerly been a subject of the Sultan of Turkey.

LOST PROPERTY.—Nemchund Doopun, residing at Byculla, reports that his son, aged 6 years, lost a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 225, somewhere between Bazaar Gate Street and New Nagpada, on Monday last. —Suckaram Pandoorung, residing at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, reports that his wife dropped a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 80, somewhere about Bholeshwar Road, on Monday last.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S, DABUL.—The festival *triduum* of the Society of Boa Morte and Sacra Familia in the church of St. Francis Xavier, at Dabul, commences from to-day. The High Mass will begin at 6-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. There will be a procession and sermon. On the 14th a High Mass at 6-30, and on the 15th a High Mass at 7 a.m., with solemn vespers at 6-30 p.m., at which the Bishop of Damaun will preside and preach.

A DENTIST'S FEE.—"If," said an ancient conqueror of the world, "if I were not Alexander I would be Diogenes." In a similar spirit we opine that, if a man cannot now-a-days be a crack criminal lawyer, it would be well to be an expert drawer of teeth. For two or three visits paid to his Highness the Nizam during the past month, Mr. Bromley, of the firm of Walton and Bromley, dentists, Bombay, has received the handsome *doucour* of 8,000 Government rupees. Truly his highness pays *en prince!*—*Deccan Times.*

THEFT AT CUMBALLA HILL.—Mr. Leslie, residing at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, reports that some person entered his dressing-room during the night of the 10th instant and stole a gold, self-winding watch, a double gold albert, with swivel at one end and snap ring at the other. In the middle of the chain there was also a snap ring, and attached to that was a small silver gilt Afghan coin, attached to the chain were also the following articles:—A telescope silver pencil case, imitation of bamboo, a silver screw toothpick, a silver clip ring to which were attached a Chubb safe key, a Chadwicke safe key, and nine other smaller keys, all of the collective value of Rs. 800.

A RAILWAY EMPLOYE TURNS THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Constable Unkles charged Ramdin Ghisan, with having in his possession a silver chain, valued at Rs. 40, Rs. 140 in cash, and four towels, worth three annas, the last named being the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. The accused who is a carriage cleaner in the above Company was arrested on the 9th instant, and informed his Worship that he found the property in the railway carriage with the exception of the money which he stated was his own. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to one month's hard labour.

THEFT FROM A TANNERY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Wilson brought upon remand and charged Boodoo Pujaree *alias* Elibux Muddarbux, before Mr. C. W. Richardson with stealing three bullock hides, valued at Rs. 20, the property of Peerbhoy Somjee, from his tannery at Daravee, on the night of the 8th instant. The accused, it appears, after stealing the hides from the tannery on the night in question was on his way to Coorla with the stolen property, when he was arrested by a policeman at Sion on suspicion. Upon enquiry it was discovered that the accused had stolen the hides from Peerbhoy Somjee's tannery at Daravee. Boodoo Pujaree, on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting one previous conviction, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FEMALE THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged a woman, named Fatma, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, with stealing sundry gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 29-10, the property of another woman, named Tooljee, from her residence at Dammer Gully, Girgaum, on the 28th ultimo. The prosecutrix and the accused recently lived together in the same house but on the 28th ultimo the accused shifted her quarters to Piquet Road, on which date the prosecutrix also missed her gold ornaments and cash from her box. Suspecting the accused to have stolen them, she reported her loss to the police, who arrested the accused and subsequently recovered the stolen gold ornaments from two Marwarrees with whom they had poen pledged by the accused. Fatma, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BARODA PRINCE.—A correspondent writes:—Several of the inhabitants of Bombay, who are connected with the Gaekwar's Durbar in their diverse capacities, observed the event of the birth of the Prince amidst great rejoicings here. To commemorate the event Mr. Goomdrao Luxuman Sawant *alias* Marathe, proprietor of the Bombay Patriotic Institution, which has been specially founded for the benefit of the Mahratta boys, called together all his students, in their best attire, into the hall of the school on Friday last, and in a neat and appropriate speech explained to them that such a happy event had occurred in H. H. Sayajirao's family. He then dwelled upon his Highness's many amiable qualities, virtues, and the particular interest he takes in regard to the educational matters. The distribution of sweetmeats, &c., followed. The boys thanked the proprietor, and sang poems that had been composed for the occasion, in which they invoked the Almighty to shower choicest blessings on the newly born prince, and to give him a long and happy life. The school was then closed.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged a Bania, named Lulloo Caseeba, with the theft of three copper vessels, a silver plate of Rs. 25, and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 89. The articles were the property of Bhugwandass Chutterbhooj, the complainant, who described himself as a cotton merchant, and to whom the accused served as a water-carrier. The complainant said that the property which he identified was in his dewankhana about eight or ten days ago. As the articles were found to be missing a report was made to the police, and the accused, after being taken into custody, pointed out a portion of the property in a room at Bhuleshwar. The whole of the articles were recovered by the police, and the prisoner, who was employed for a month and a half pleaded for mercy, and admitted his guilty, the Magistrate committed him to the Common Jail to undergo a term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DANGEROUS PRACTICES IN THE HARBOUR.—At the instance of William Morfit Humphrey, of the Bombay Pilot Service, a prowman, named Bhikia Gunnoo, was charged with obstructing the navigation of the harbour on the 8th inst. The prowman on the afternoon of Friday last was sailing down the harbour, and as his boat came sweeping towards the Prince's Dock, the s. s. Tanjore, piloted by Mr. Humphrey, was steaming through the gates and making for the stream. The danger whistle was sounded and the approaching prows were warned by policemen on the quays to put up their helms and steer clear to the east so as not to run foul of the steamer. Two or three prows responded to the warning, but the prisoner did not change his course, and sailed directly across the bows of the vessel. The pilot in consequence was compelled to stop the steamer, but for which precaution the prow, which was heavily laden with cotton, would to a certainty have been run down. Mr. Humphrey informed the Court that the practice was a dangerous one as it placed the vessel in a very dangerous position before she could get clear of the gates. Corroborative evidence was deposed by a dock Police Constable. The Magistrate remanded the case till to-day pending the attendance of the defendant's witnesses, and allowed prisoner bail in a sum of Rs. 50 and one surety in a similar amount.

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA *VS.* PROPRIETORY CRICKET CLUB.

THE Gymkhana, though playing a weak team, secured a very creditable victory in this match. The visitors, winning the toss, went in to bat and contrary to expectation were disposed of for 67 runs. After tiffin when the Gymkhana went in to bat, the rain kept pouring in showers, and interrupted the game several times. Soon the wickets were entirely under water, and at one time it looked as if the game would have to be abandoned. By mutual arrangement new wickets were prepared and a regular start made at four, but on the sloppy ground, bowling, batting, and fielding alike, were impossible. Though a good commencement was made at one time, the game looked as if it was going against the Gymkhana, but Malbarwala and Dalal, by some vigorous hitting, pulled the game out of the fire before call of time.

PROPRIETARY CRICKET CLUB.

M K Patel b Tata	4
J S Banaji b Harver	18
F K Daruwala b Tata	0
K M Satin b Tata	2
J E Reporter l-b-w b Tata	0
N C Bapasola c and b Harver	19
D N Writer c and b Harver	1
S M Motisha b Tata	8
K N Jassawala b Harver	7
S N Shah c Tata b Harver	0
P B Captain not out	1
Extras	7
Total	67

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Tata	75	4	26	5
Daboo	25	0	13	0
Bamji	5	0	1	0
Harver	45	3	20	5

Tata bowled 2 wides and Harver 1.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

B R Patel l-b-w b Bapasola	14
D M Daboo b Bapasola	0
S H Harver c Bapasola b Writer	11
K E Bamji run out	0
S C Bennett s Reporter b Bapasola	4
J M Divecha b Writer	0
D J Tata c Banaji b Bapasola	6
M D Karaujia b Writer	6
R F Malbarwala b Bapasola	18
P M Dalal not out	10
H E Bamji b Bapasola	0
Extras	5
Total	74

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Bapasola	82	6	32	6
Writer	60	3	31	3
Satin	20	1	6	0

Bapasola and Writer each bowled a wide.

A. W. C. C. *VS.* JOHN BRIGHT C. C.'S SECOND TEAM.

A cricket match was played on Sunday last between the above teams, resulting in a win for the former by 27 runs in the first innings. The John Bright C. C., in their first innings, scoring 60, and the A. W. C. C. 87, Messrs. S. H. Bode and P. N. Secretary of the John Bright C. C. scoring 12 and 17 respectively, played well for their side, and Messrs. S. R. Poonekar, S. K. Rao, and L. B. Patkar, of the A. W. C. C., carried their bats for 19, 19, and 14 respectively, with a good display of cricket. Mr. Poonekar's patient innings lasted for nearly an hour and a quarter. The John Bright in their second venture scored only 25 runs for the loss of four wickets. Mr. B. P. Kale, of the A. W. C. C., and Mr. M. R. Wadia, of the John Bright C. C., bowled remarkably well for their respective sides, and Messrs. S. K. Rao, S. R. Poonekar, and V. V. Modak, of the A. W. C. C., fielded briskly. The following is the full score, and bowling analysis:—

JOHN BRIGHT C C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
M H Wajifdar c Kale b Gupte	3	not out	4
P H Chichgar b Kale	0	not out	9
S H Bode b Kale	12	to bat.	
D H Kapadia c Modak b Kale	0	b Kale	3
P D Patel c Rao b Kale	6	b Kale	0
K M Metha l-b-w b Kale	0	b Kale	0
M R Wadia c Kale b Patkar	6	to bat.	
J S Photographer b Patkar	2		
P N Secretary b Patkar	17	b Kale	6
E E Postwala b Gupte	5	to bat.	
J C Lalkaka b Gupte	5		
P H Kapadia not out	1		
Extras	3	Extras	3
Total	60	Total	25

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B	M	R	W	2nd Innings.	B	M	R	W
Kale	70	6	21	45		35	1	11	4
Gupte	65	7	18	3		15	0	18	0
Patkar	50	2	18	3		20	2	3	0

A. W. C. CLUB.

1st Innings.	
G R Kirtikar b Wadia	7
S R Poonekar run out	19
R S Desai b Wadia	3
V V Modak b Wadia	2
B P Kale c Metha b Wadia	4
M R Gupte b Metha	3
S K Rao b Metha	19
M L Kirkar c Vajifdar b Wadia	5
S M Patel b Wadia	2
L B Patkar b Secretary	14
S B Trilokya run out	2
N S Neroorkar not out	0
Extras	6
Total	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B	M	R	W
Mehta	85	8	22	2
Wadia	85	3	41	6
Patel	20	1	7	0
Kapadia	10	0	9	0
Secretary	17	3	3	1

AHMEDABAD MEDICAL C. C. *VS.* ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

A match was played at Ahmedabad on Sunday, the 3rd inst., on the Laldarwaja ground between the Medical Cricket Club and the Zoroastrian Cricket Club, which resulted in a win for the M. C. Club by three wickets and two runs. B. K. Vyas from the M. C. Club and D. R. Lalkaka of the Z. C. Club bowled very successfully. The following is the full score:—

Z. C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E N Vakil c Bready	8	run out	15
E C Lalkaka run out	1	b Vyas	29
E J Patel b Vyas	0	b Vyas	0
D R Lalkaka c Shah	7	b Vyas	1
E B Patel b Patel	1	leg out	0
N R Kothavala b Vyas	0	b Bready	0
V F Tarapurvala not out	1	b Vyas	0
S J Talyarkhan b Desai	1	c Barocha	1
B D Patel b Vyas	0	run out	0
P R Lalkaka b Vyas	3	not out	10
F D Nanavati b Vyas	0	b Desai	1
Extras	4	Extras	6
Total	26	Total	63

M. C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
S A Erulkar b D R Lalkaka.	1	run out	0
D S Erulkar b D R Lalkaka.	0	run out	3
B K Vyas not out	27	b E N Vakil	16
R Bready b D R Lalkaka	0	c D R Lalkaka	24
S K Desai leg out	3	leg out	0
M S Laivala b D R Lalkaka.	0	not out	3
J M Pandia c E J Patel	0	did not bat	
J M Chohan c P R Lalkaka.	2	c D R Lalkaka	2
P E Barocha run out	0	b E N Vakil	2
C L Shah leg out	1	not out	1
A A Hakim leg out	0	did not bat	
Extras	3	Extras	3
Total	37	Total	54

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB *VS.* HINDOOS.

This match came off on Sunday last in very wet weather, when the Elphinstonians had the better of the game in the first innings by 15 runs, though the match seemed going in favour of the Hindus at the end. The Hindoos, having won the toss, elected to bat, but owing to the state of the ground and the excellence of the bowling, could put together only 29 runs, Rao alone entering into double figures. The Elphinstonians then went in and made 44 runs,—rather a small total, considering the number of good bats in the team. Messrs. Sanjana and Davur, (18 and 10 respectively) showed good cricket. The Hindoos in their second innings fared better and made 64 runs. The pitch was exceedingly bad, in the latter part of the day, and all in favour of the batsmen, though it was not good for tall scoring. There was only a quarter of an hour for play, and in this short time and in bad light the Elphinstonians lost four wickets for 10 runs. In bowling Mr. Pundole came off very successful in the first innings of the Hindoos; having captured 5 wickets at the cost of only 11 runs. Mr. Mody took 4 wickets for 16 runs in the first innings, and 5 wickets for 27 runs in the second. For the Hindoos Messrs. Nayak and Bunde bowled with success, and Mr. Bhandare showed good fielding.

GRANT ROAD WANDERERS *VS.* LIBERAL C. C.

On Sunday last a cricket match was played between the Grant Road Wanderers and the Liberal Cricket Club, resulting in a victory for the former by 11 wickets and 80 runs. The captain of the Liberal Club having won the toss preferred batting. They were all out when the board showed only 32. The Grant Road Wanderers made 138 runs. For them Coachman made very steadily 56 not out; Mr. Lala 23; Mr. Shroff 15; and Mr. Manock Rustom Chichgar 13. A word of praise is due to Mr. M. K. Chichgar for his excellent sound hits all around the field. He made 13 runs in a single over very splendidly, after which was nicely caught at leg amidst the loud applause of the spectators. At about 4-30 the Liberal Club was again sent in. In half an hour, wicket after wicket was taken by Mr. Manock Rustom Chichgar, who proved too much for the opposite party. By the request of the other captain he was prevented from bowling, after which Mr. Rustom Khumbatta filled up the vacancy. His variety in pitches were worth praising. At about 5-30 all were out, when play ceased.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared on behalf of Dominic Aurelian De Sa, proprietor of the *Anglo-Lusitano* newspaper, a weekly journal, and applied for a summons against Nicolau D'Almeida, the proprietor, and Leopold Cyprian De Gama, the editor, of the *Horas Vagas* under the following circumstances:—The complainant, whose newspaper is printed at 158, Cavel, Bombay, partly in the Portuguese and partly in the English language, stated that the said Nicolau D'Almeida and Leopold Cyprian de Gama, in an issue of their newspaper the *Horas Vagas* of the 17th of July, inserted the following paragraph. The paragraph, which was in the Portuguese language was headed "A Lie" and is translated thus:—"They are such liars that have suppressed the correspondence of the "Obscure Student," who is one of the most brilliant youths of the present generation of our community. The illustrious correspondent sent it to the office of the *Anglo-Lusitano*. But they deny the receipt with all their teeth. Liars as ever. In the issue of the *Anglo-Lusitano* of the 10th of July it was distinctly stated that the correspondence referred to above had never reached the office of that paper. In consequence of the paragraph contained in the issue of the *Horas Vagas* of July 17, the complainant deputed Messrs. Crawford Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, his solicitors, to send a letter to the said Nicolau D'Almeida denying the receipt of the correspondence of the "Obscure Student, and requested the defendant to withdraw the libellous and defamatory publication in the *Horas Vagas* of July 17. On the 28th of the same month the complainant's solicitors received a letter in reply stating that, on enquiry made, doubts were entertained that the article signed "Obscure Student" which gave rise to this correspondence did reach its destination, and that therefore he (defendant) had not the slightest hesitation in withdrawing what had been objected to by complainant and that a formal *dementi* would appear in the next issue of the *Horas Vagas*. A second letter was written to defendant asking him to insert a formal apology in his paper. But he refused to do so and attempted to justify the publication of the defamatory article, that lead the public to believe that he was misled by certain persons into publishing the same."

The complainant charged the said Nicolau D' Almeida and Leopold Cyprian De Gama, with defamation in having published the paragraph, and the Magistrate granted the application, appointing the hearing of the case three weeks hence.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin s—100 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.
Armenia s—1 hogshead whisky, Green and Read; 5 casks softsoap, M Gocouldas; 125 cases acid, H Hajee Soomar.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellagio s—3 hogsheads wine, Eduljee Bazoojee.
Waverley s—50 boxes bar soap, M Gocouldas.

FROM LONDON.

Liscard s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Canton s—19 cases medicine, and 60 cases provision, &c, Treacher and Co.
Henzada s—175 boxes candles, A Ahmedji.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—5 cases medicine, Treacher and Co; 6 cases wine, Ernsthausen and Co.
Mary Beyts s—51 cases beer, F Heyer.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Labourdonnais s—20 cases claret, Phipson and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—4 cases eau-de-cologne, Treacher and Co; 50 cases matches, Dossabhoy Merwanjee; 20 cases aniline dye, V Toolseedass.
Mary Beyts s—20 cases glassware, Shamji Lilladhur.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—17 packages earthenware, S A Fazull; 150 cases matches, S A S Dawood; 200 cases matches, A Shaikadum; 50 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—4 bales wool, Jadhowjee Khimjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 4,164 cwts wheat, Boyts, Craig and Co; 22 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 35 cwts deer horns, R Fazul.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—12 bales skin, M Shapoorjee and Co; 64 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 48 bales skin, Esmall Ganjee and Co; 13 bales skin, C Jooma and Co; 5 cases honey, Phipson and Co; 12 bales skin, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 11¼ cwts ivory, Sir Tharia Topen.
Henzada s—10 cases bristles, Volkart Brothers; 90 cwts gum, D Mowjee; 15 cwts indigo, W and A Graham and Co; 12 bales hides, H Jumall; 1 bale deer hides, J Rehimtoola; 5 bales skin, M Bulloo.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ebrenfels s—3,999 cwts rapeseed, Tod, Durant and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, J C Bushby and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 800 cwts wheat, and 250 cwts gum, F Hurst; 390 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 16,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 6,480 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 80 cwts gum, F Hurst.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—215 cwts castorseed and 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Clio s—3,999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—148 bales twist, C. Ebram; 10 cwts peacock feathers, R. Fazul; 175 cwts broken glassware, M. J. Jumal; 280 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Canton s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 200 cwts onions, Govind Ramjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—50 bales twist, H. C. Joosub.
Canton s—75 bales twist, Sorabjee N. Talati and Co; 130 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam s—115 bales twist, Finlay, Muir, and Co; 55 bales twist, Thos G. Hill and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—395 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 28 bales twist, Thos G. Hill and Co; 120 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 9.

Cahusac, Captain, Bo, 26th Bo Infy, on station leave, from Poona.
Wortabet, Surgeon, Ms, 1st C H C., on leave, from Aurungabad.

AUGUST 10.

Hewitt, Major, Ms, R A., on leave, from Secunderabad.

AUGUST 12.

Iggulden, Captain, Beng, 1st Derby Regt, proceeding to England, from Jubbulpore.
Reid, Captain, Bo, Lane Fusl, on medical certificate, to England, from Satara.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 11.

Kcown, Lieut, Bo, 14th Bo Rifles, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 12.

Jones, Lieut, Bo, R E., on leave, to Poona.
Bayly, Captain, Bo, D A A Genl, on leave, to Poona.

THE Bishop of Manchester has appointed the Rev. J. M. Wilson, head-master of Clifton College, to the vicarage of Rochdale, to be soon resigned by Canon Maclure, the newly-appointed Dean of Manchester. Mr. Wilson will also be appointed to the Archdeaconry of Manchester, vacant by the resignation of Archdeacon Anson.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.
Bombay, 13th August, 1890.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be riding drill for Recruits at 7 o'clock this morning at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain Clothes.
2. There will be drill with swords for Recruits at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m., on Friday, the 15th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Commanding Bo. Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 13th August, 1890.

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head-quarters:—
To-day Wednesday, 9 p.m.—Gun drill.
To-morrow Thursday, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill for Recruits.
Friday 15th, 6-30 p.m.—Gun-drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE Captain, Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The sale of the property in Abdool Rahaman Street advertised to take place TO-DAY has at the request of the mortgagors been ADJOURNED to 7th January, 1890.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Ld., in (liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., and the following days until the whole is disposed of at 1 p.m., each day, the valuable stock-in-trade and furniture, &c., consisting of a large collection of literary and scientific books, and novels by different authors, medicines, surgical, medical and scientific apparatus, stationery, show cases, sliding door, large glass cupboards, artists materials with English-made elegant cabinets, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

HIGH PRESSURE CONDENSING ENGINES FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Soondercas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, Byculla Flats, by order of the Secretaries and Treasurers, (subject to the approval of the board of Directors) the Company replacing their present Engines by larger ones.—

One pair of Hick Hargreaves and Co.'s Horizontal High Pressure Condensing Engines, 400 Indicated Horse Power, Corliss Valves, diameter of Cylinder 26 inches, stroke 4 feet, in complete working order.

The Engines can be inspected working at the Mills on application to the Mill Manager.

SALE of 50 SHARES in SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Limited.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Share Bazaar, by order of the mortgagee, Purdasi Sumadhan Sobha, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. F. Southwell Piper—

50 fully paid-up shares in Southwell and Austin, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF WASTE.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at the Company's Mill, at Chinchpoogly.

On account and at the risk of Sumsoodin M. Tyabjee—
1617 lbs. cop bottoms.
238 ,, unsized ends.
4148 ,, dusting sweeping.
On account and at the risk of Noorbhoy Munguljee—
4283 lbs. dirty sized ends.
5145 ,, No. 10 . reeling waste.
7015 ,, winding waste.
On account and at the risk of Tackersey Jevraz—
1622 lbs. sized clean sized ends.
3308 ,, winding waste.
940 ,, spinner clean hard waste.
2831 ,, weaving clean sized ends.
On account and at the risk of Dhunjibhoy H. Khan—
22099 lbs. No. 23. reeling waste.
398 ,, small unsized ends knotted.
On account and at the risk of Pragjee Hirjee—
4267 lbs. weaving clean sized ends.
57 ,, colored waste.
On account and at the risk of Sezpall Dhunpall—
16339 lbs. second dropping.
On account and at the risk of Jamshedjee Cowasjee—
1 lot flue dust.

Under instructions from the Committee of adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on TUESDAY the 19th inst., at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Major H. W. Ind, consisting of uniform dresses, swords belts, and knots, spurs leather, official case, wearing apparel, jewelry sketching case, plated spoons and forks, a double barrel C. F. hammerless 12 bore gun by Trolly in case, a 380 rock rifle with cartridges, a double barrel pistol in case revolver, hunting side and military saddles and bridles, luncheon basket, books, 2 boxes of orchids and sundry other articles.

The property will be on view this afternoon.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FIRST ISRAEL MOHOLLA.

By order of Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq., the surviving mortgagee and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May, 1883, and on account and risk of the mortgagors' Dhunjeebhoy Raghoonath Noor Mahomed Raghoonath, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned valuable property on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that pieces of Government ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate fronting on the east side of First Israel Moholla, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 764, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1692, Street Nos. 41-43, admeasuring 85 square or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Rahimbhoy Jeevraj, on the west by the said First Israel Moholla, on the north by the public road called Chamarwada Street, and on the south by the house of Abdul Khan bin Abdul Rahim.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale application should be made to Messrs. Thakurdass, Dharamsi, and Cama the mortgagee's attorneys, at their office No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE KHETWADY MAIN ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the first mortgagee to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Peroshaw Eduljee Sukhadas, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned valuable property which has been divided into seven convenient lots, a private road being reserved for the use of all the purchasers. The property consists of about 3,000 square yards of Pension and Tax ground with 5 bungalows, stables and out-houses and is situated on the west side of the Khetwady Main Road within easy distance of the train lines at Grant Road and Girgaum. The lots into which the property is divided are as follows :—

Lot 1. Contains about 1,510 square yards with a pucka built upper-storied bungalow with cook-room, godowns and a well and fronts the public road.

Lot 2. Contains about 403 square yards with an upper-storied, bungalow, and is situated on the back of Lot No. 1 and fronts the private road above-mentioned on the north side.

Lot. 3. Contains two vacant pieces of ground on either side of the said private road, one on the north side admeasuring about 128 square yards, and the other on the south side admeasuring about 121 square yards, both suitable for buildings.

Lot 4. Contains two pieces of ground on either side of the private road, the one on the north side admeasuring about 468 square yards with an upper-storied bungalow standing thereon, and that on the south side admeasuring about 117 square yards, suitable for building.

Lot 5. Contains about 850 square yards of vacant land with a well, and is suitable for building a bungalow or a chawl, and is at the western end of the said private road.

Lot 6. Contains about 574 square yards of ground, with a stable and chawl standing thereon, and fronts the Khetwady Main Road.

Lot 7. Contains about 239 square yards, with an upper-storied chawl standing thereon, and fronts the private road on the south side.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the undersigned, where a plan of the property can be seen, or at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable piece of ground with bungalow and out-houses standing thereon sit ate on the Malabar Hill road leading from Chowpatty to the Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the parties concerned.

All those two pieces of freehold land respectively admeasuring 6,747 and five-ninths square yards and 1,715 square yards and now formed into one entire piece or parcel of land registered by the Collector of land revenue under Pension and Tax No. 136 with the messuage or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 35, all which premises are situate and on the east side of Malabar Hill Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the east by the piece of water called Backbay, on the west by the public Road aforesaid, on the south by the property of Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, and on the north by the property of Antonoi, wife of Cowasjee Bhicajee, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Mr. Byramjee Bhicajee Kanga.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY, BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD RABAJEE THAKUR, Esq., B. A., C. S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd September, and the following days, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books, relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French. &c.

Catalogues, are published, and the library is on view

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September next, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Peroshaw Eduljee Sukhadas, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned valuable property which has been divided into seven convenient lots, a private road being reserved for the use of all the purchasers. The property consists of about 3,000 square yards of Pension and Tax ground with 5 bungalows, stables and out-houses and is situated on the west side of the Khetwady Main Road within easy distance of the train lines at Grant Road and Girgaum. The lots into which the property is divided are as follows :—

Lot 1, Contains about 1,510 square yards with a pucka built upper-storied bungalow with cook-room, godowns and a well and fronts the public road,

Lot 2. Contains about 403 square yards with an upper-storied, bungalow, and is situated on the back of Lot No. 1 and fronts the private road above-mentioned on the north side.

Lot. 3. Contains two vacant pieces of ground on either side of the said private road, one on the north side admeasuring about 128 square yards, and the other on the south side admeasuring about 121 square yards, both suitable for buildings.

Lot 4. Contains two pieces of ground on either side of the private road, the one on the north side admeasuring about 468 square yards with an upper-storied bungalow standing thereon, and that on the south side admeasuring about 117 square yards, suitable for building.

Lot 5. Contains about 850 square yards of vacant land with a well, and is suitable for building a bungalow or a chawl, and is at the western end of the said private road.

Lot 6. Contains about 574 square yards of ground, with a stable and chawl standing thereon, and fronts the Khetwady Main Road.

Lot 7. Contains about 239 square yards, with an upper-storied chawl standing thereon, and fronts the private road on the south side.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the undersigned, where a plan of the property can be seen, or at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors.

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AUCTION SALE of very valuable piece of ground with bungalow and out-houses standing thereon sit ate on the Malabar Hill road leading from Chowpatty to the Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the parties concerned.

All those two pieces of freehold land respectively admeasuring 6,747 and five-ninths square yards and 1,715 square yards and now formed into one entire piece or parcel of land registered by the Collector of land revenue under Pension and Tax No. 136 with the messuage or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 35, all which premises are situate and on the east side of Malabar Hill Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the east by the piece of water called Backbay, on the west by the public Road aforesaid, on the south by the property of Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, and on the north by the property of Antonoi, wife of Cowasjee Bhicajee, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Mr. Byramjee Bhicajee Kanga.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 13th August, 1890.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.
AURAL SURGEON.
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT
AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND
WEST END HOSPITAL FOR
NERVOUS DISEASES, LONDON.
Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Nervous Diseases, from 3 to 5 P.M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England in bottles ONLY, at. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on applications at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
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FAMILY REMITTANCES. Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of post.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*.
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY.
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 1, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF UMBRELLAS, CRACKERS, IRON SAFE, &c.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jooma Musjid's godown., by order of the Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Hora Mahomedali Khanbhoy Abdul Hussein Khanbhoy and Hemadali Khanbhoy trading under the name of Mahomedali Khanbhoy, insolvents, consisting of a quantity of varnish, waterproof sunny alpacca and Singapore umbrellas, few cases of china crackers, walking sticks, small iron safe, old carpet bags, empty boxes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 13th August, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID GOLD AND SILVER WARE.

Under instructions from the officer in charge, Government Toshakhana, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, gold and silver ware, consisting of trays, cups and saucers small and large tumblers, thalees &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF RUBIES.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and risk of Roopchand Oodeychand—

1 lot 77 excellent rubies weighing 23½ ruttics.
1 ,, 33 ,, ,, ,, 34½ ,,
1 ,, 252 ,, ,, ,, 37 ,,
1 lot 651 rough rubies weighing 457 ruttics.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 chesnut riding horse, 14-1½, rising 7 years, carries a lady with saddle and bridle.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong glass fronted single-seated brougham.
1 powerful bay Arab galloway, goes in harness and saddle.
1 high wheeled dog-cart with a strong grey Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF MANGALORE TILES. Messrs. COHELO BROTHERS MANUFACTORY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Dharamdas Purmanandas, and on account and risk of Huzabally Abdoolally—

50,000 Mangalore tiles of Messrs. Cohelo Brothers Manufactory.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 101, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture of the latest design, best plate glass, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and handing kerosine lamps, rich Brussel carpets, &c., &c., the property of B. D. ARMOUR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th August, 1890.

MESSRS. SHERIFF SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will hold their Bi-Weekly Auction Sale of household furniture and miscellaneous articles at their Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, commencing at 2 p.m., also a trial consignment of musical boxes of different sizes playing from 6 to 10 airs, with drum and bell accompaniments and automatic figures and butterfly bell strikers, some arnstones, some perfumery, comprising soaps, scents, lavedar-water, &c., and two cases of fancy coloured railway rugs, and some cases of table salt in packets.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Bombay, 13th August, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12.

CONSOLS advanced another ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 96½; and the market rates of discount were lowered ¼ per cent. for short London Bills, and ⅛ for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 4⅜, and 4¼ per cent. respectively, the tendency of money in the head-quarters of finance being now evidently towards greater ease. A further payment of Gold into the Bank of England, to the amount of about £800,000, was made yesterday, Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher at 107¼. Silver, continuing its strong upward course, was ⅜d. per oz., dearer, at 51¼; and Rupee Securities advanced 1 3-16 per cent. in Fours, and 15-16 in 4½ per cents. at £83½, and 84 7-16, respectively. Extra allotments of Council Bills, say of two lakhs on Bombay, at 1s. 8d., and four lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 7⅞ to 15-16d. were made yesterday, the extreme rate showing an advance of ⅛d. on last Friday's extra sales, and Wednesday's regular allotments. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was advanced to 1s. 7⅛d. The rate of Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 6d. lower, at 14s. per ton. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 94; Exchange on London advanced a centime, say to fcs. 25·35½.

In General Produce, the Wheat Market was firmer, and both No. 1 Soft White and Soft Red on the spot in Liverpool were 1d. per cental dearer at 7s. 4d. and 7s. respectively, ex-quay. Linseed also was higher both on the spot, and to arrive, by 3d. per quarter, being quoted in the former position at 43s. 9d. and on the latter at 43s. 6d. ex-quay.

Cotton closed dull in Liverpool last evening, the day's Sales having reached only 5,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats; but the price of spot Mid.-American was maintained at 6 11-16d, and East Indian Cotton was quite unchanged in value. American Arrivals were unaltered in the nearest position, at 6 39-64d.; but for August-September deliveries they were 3-64d. higher, and 1-64d. to 1-32d. up in the most distant positions. The Manchester Market was firm.

The rate for ready Mid.-Uplands, and that for August Futures kept steady in New York at 12¼ and 12 cents. respectively; but that for September Futures was 7 points higher, at 11·16 cents.

About the same small volume of business, as was reported to have passed in our local Cotton Market yesterday, has transpired to-day, the feeling continuing quiet, and prices unchanged. The 1,500 bales or so which changed hands consisted chiefly of Sheogaum, at Rs. 171; and Dharwar, at Rs. 179; the balance being made up of Bhownuggar, at Rs. 185; Compta, at Rs. 170; Barsee, at Rs. 194; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 184 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been a good deal less inquiry in this market to-day, and only a moderate business has been done for export; but the tone of the market keeps steady, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS are quoted as before for all descriptions; but there is next to nothing doing in this market, and the feeling is very quiet.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,072	bales.
Wheat	22,355	cwt.
Linseed	3,325	,,
Castor; Seed	599	,,

FREIGHTS are dull, nominally at last quotations; but there is nothing doing.

EXCHANGE opened at an advance of ⅛d. on yesterday's closing quotations, and the market may be said to have been excited for a time, a large business having been done in remittance, both ready and forward. Transactions between Banks in Telegraphic transpired at 1s. 8 3-32d. for January transfer, and a strong demand soon set in on the part of the trade, and from speculators and rates quickly receded. At the close quotations were somewhat nominal pending further advices regarding the governing metal to-morrow.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7¾d. to 25-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Francs do.	2·13½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues to recede in spite of advancing Silver and Silver Securities on the other side, and Four per cents. have ruled 3-16 per cent. lower than they did yesterday, at 101½ for cash; 101⅜ for this month's settlement; and 101 1-16 for the September account. There was somewhat rally in rates at the close, however, and there were buyers for Money at 101 9-16. For 4½ per cents. 103 is still the nominal quotations.

SHARES have again attracted a fair share of attention on the principal line; and though, in a few instances, Cotton Mill shares are quoted lower, the increment has been generally upward. We quote an advance of Rs. 20 in Central India of Rs. 15 in Star of India; of Rs. 10 each in Imperial and New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 5 each, in Bombay United, Bombay Cotton, Coorla, David, James Greaves, Jaffer Ally, and Manockjee Petit, at our quotations. But we note a decline of Rs. 10 in Framji Petit; of Rs. 15 in Jewraz Balloo; and of Rs. 5 in Hindustan. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 5 lower in the first issue, and 5 in the others, at Rs. 3,250, and Rs. 815, respectively.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, AUG. 12.

French mail steamer Oxus, from China, arrived.
N. L. steamer Sachen, from China, arrived.
Orient steamer Cuzco, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull; Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7¼d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 7⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.	96½
3 per cent. French Rentes	94
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. ,,	84 7-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	51½d. per oz.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	62	93	64	31	67	8	52	17
August 12, Tuesday	0	40	0	21	0	25	0	32
Total	63	33	64	52	67	33	52	49
Total of corresponding date last year	57	93	62	75	61	48	54	41
Do. in 1888	48	56	42	16	47	24	45	64

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

THE following is a return of the rainfall at the following stations for the week ending Friday, 8th August :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jabalpur	27	25	Nassick	11	92
Raver	13	15	Deolalee	11	76
Nimbora	15	25	Ghoti	39	0
Bhadli	14	40	Nargaon	21	89
Jalgaon	15	96	Warrengaon	17	55
Sirsoli	16	41	Hoodgi	12	1
Mhasawad	17	21	Mohol	8	6
Maheji	15	67	Madha	9	20
Pachora	16	68	Barsi Road	6	0
Kasgaon	18	61	Keim	6	0
Naidongri	12	91	Jehur	5	0
Challisgaon	16	68	Pomalwari	5	54
Nandgaon	12	51	Dexal	5	19
Munmar	10	70	Lanowli	142	38
Lassalgaon	8	79	Dhond	4	96
Kerwadi	8	92	Talegaon	21	79

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 11.

10 p.m.	78·6

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12.

6 a.m.	75·1
10 a.m.	78·0
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	81·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

GREEN—ALLEN—July 14, at the Parish Church, St. Helen's, Ore, Hastings, by the Rev. H. C. L. Tindall, Joseph James Green, of Bombay, to Alice Edith, youngest daughter of Thomas Allen, of Ore, Hastings.

DEATH.

CALTHROP—August 4, at Kensington, Marian, widow of the late Everard Calthrop, Esq., late of the Grove, Sutton, Isle of Ely, and of the Uppingham, Rutland.

AHMEDABAD.

MARRIAGE.

LAUGHTON—COOKE—August 7, at St. Georges', Ahmedabad, by the Rev. W. B. Preston, Erskine George Henry, eldest son of General Arnold Laughton, late Bombay Staff Corps, to Ethel Eliza, fourth daughter of R. B. Cooke, M.D., the Haven Scarborough.

The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1890.

THE experiment that was initiated about eighteen months since, with a view of improving the system of medical education in Bombay, seems to be already in jeopardy. We do not specially refer now to changes in the professorial staff which have been brought about by the absence on sick leave of one of the specially selected professors, though there is room for the remark that the fundamental principle of the new scheme—that men with special qualification for particular posts should be placed in them, and kept there,—has been departed from at a very early stage in the experiment. The part of the scheme that has now been brought under discussion is that which provided for the appointment of honorary and assistant physicians and surgeons at the Jeejeebhoy Hospital. A report went in to Government some weeks since to the effect that difficulty is experienced in obtaining competent persons to fill these appointments satisfactorily. The history of a previous experiment in the same direction six or seven years ago seems to be repeating itself, though we have not heard that the disciplinary difficulties which led to its being pronounced a failure in 1884 have been prominent on this occasion. However, Government have brought the subject in one of its aspects before the University, and it was considered at a recent meeting of the Faculty of Medicine. The complaint which Government have referred to the University is that the Bombay Medical Graduates are less accomplished in their profession than they might reasonably be expected to be. This, they are informed, is in part attributable to the defective preliminary examination which is undergone by the Graduates before commencing their studying in medicine, and the University are therefore invited to consider whether a higher standard of general education should not be required of persons intending to enter the medical profession. We understand that by a majority of one the Faculty decided that the question was not one that they could appropriately deal with, the general feeling being that it was no part of their duty to pronounce upon the internal arrangements of the Jeejeebhoy Hospital. It was felt, too, that the Faculty would be wanting in self-respect if it took any action which might be interpreted as assuming the general incompetency of the profession which the communication from Government implied. The matter, however, will not rest here. It is understood that Government intend to refer the question back to the University, and that the Faculty will be again invited to enter on its records the assumption that incompetency prevails in the profession. The controversy is one which, at its present stage, offers few temptations to lay intervention. But we can well understand that even medical men have sensibilities, and if they think they are justified in reading the communication from Government that we have described as a reflection upon the capacity of their profession, it is no wonder that they have shown reluctance to act upon it. So far Government have not thought it necessary to furnish any statement of the grounds upon which the general complaint of incompetency which they have referred to the Faculty is based. The material for arriving at a judgment upon is therefore wanting, and even if the Faculty were to decide, on a second invitation from Government, that the subject is one with which they can properly deal, they would necessarily deal with it under difficulties, and to a certain extent in the dark. They are entitled to ask, then, that so much of the complaint against the profession as is not personal should be laid before them. As it is, Government in addressing the University have employed terms which are singularly indefinite, and are liable to be misunderstood. They refer only to the scheme for the employment of "Honorary Physicians and Surgeons at the J. J. Hospital." No reference is made to the honorary assistant physicians and surgeons, young men who have newly gone through their course, and before entering upon the professional career out of doors are enjoying the benefit of a year's experience in the hospital. The honorary physicians and surgeons who alone are specially spoken of in the letter of Government are practitioners of standing, and we suppose that they can hardly feel complimented by being thus closely associated with a general charge of incompetency. Whether the standard of extra-professional acquirements for the medical degree needs raising or not is a question that we have no desire to discuss at this stage. The subject that has primarily been brought under notice is the success or failure of a scheme of hospital management that has been in operation little more than a year. Apparently it has been condemned, and since the public were fully informed at the time it was started of the purposes that Government had in view in promoting it there cannot, we should imagine, be any grave objection to the circumstances under which it has disappointed the expectations that were formed regarding it being made public. From the first it was obvious that the scheme would succeed only if great tact and conciliation were exercised by all who were concerned in it, and it will be interesting to learn on which side the stronger desire to minister to its success—or to its failure—has been shown.

THE enquiry lately conducted by the General Committee of the Wesleyan Conference has made the Rev. Dr. Lunn notorious among the religious public as an assailant of Indian Missions. It will be remembered that this committee had to consider certain charges made against missionaries in a series of articles in the *Methodist Times*, in which it was stated that Christian missionaries, with their wives, their pony carriages, their comfortable bungalows and incomes of £300 a year were far too luxurious in their life to be efficient workers in the field of conversion, and a recommendation was made that their salaries should be cut down to £140 per annum. It was further urged that the missionaries were haughty and distant in their intercourse with natives. The writer of these articles was Dr. Lunn, and it is rather surprising to find him now posing as "A Friend of Missions in India," under which title he publishes a journal of his year's stay in India. Indeed, Dr. Lunn is not much of a believer in the old-fashioned virtue of consistency, and in reading his journal with its introduction and notes it is difficult to keep pace with his frequent changes of opinion on various subjects. However, Dr. Lunn is a clever writer, and gives a lively picture of the educational and religious aspects of modern Madras. In his journal it is interesting to see the first impressions that he afterwards worked up into the articles contributed to the *Methodist Times*, but these first impressions from the journal might actually have been quoted against himself and in support of the missionary system in the Wesleyan Conference. "In some of my English letters," he writes, "I am told that I have made the missionary's life appear a very easy time. If this is so, I have given a very superficial account of things out here. Let it be borne in mind—first, that the climate makes it absolutely impossible for any man to work here as he would in England; secondly, that if our missionaries did not ride or play tennis or take some other good exercise, the Missionary Society would soon have to pay their passage home with diseased livers." He tells his correspondents that he and wife would gladly change the blue skies of the tropics, their comfortable house and retinue of servants, for a small English house in a dirty street with one housemaid on £5 a year. He also found from his experience of the Salvation Army in Madras that extreme austerity of life was scarcely compatible with good health and efficiency. Out of fifty Salvation Army officers who came out in 1887, three returned to England on account of their health, six were completely *hors de combat*, ten were in ill-health, and only thirty were in active service after twelve months had passed. Such casualties ought to be a sufficient warning against any policy tending to the starving of the missionary labourer's inner man. Turning from religious matters, the reader will find plenty of secular interest in Dr. Lunn's journal. The writer is a man of keen observation, and is able to give bright descriptions of all that he saw, as might be expected from a contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for which enterprising journal Dr. Lunn wrote an account of the meeting of the Congress held at Madras in December, 1887. Sometimes he regards with horror what from familiarity people who have been long in the East regard with indifference. The lowest point, he remarks, to which the native descends is in Ceylon, where the Englishman finds the native "a little cheaper than his horse," and actually rides in a light gig with a native in the shafts. It is difficult to recognise that what is here described is the harmless necessary jinricksha. On arriving at his station in Tiruvalur he found garlands hung across the roads, and thought the decorations were in honour of his arrival. It turned out that the inhabitants were propitiating the Goddess Kali in order to gain protection against cholera, which was then prevalent. "Fresh garlands were hung across the streets, the houses were decorated, and a musical procession paraded the streets, making a demonstration at every house; and when this was over the poor wretches would go back to their homes and drink the unboiled and unfiltered water from the tank in which they had just washed their persons, their clothes, their cattle, and their carts, and then wonder that the Goddess was not appeased." One rather ghastly story told in Dr. Lunn's journal illustrates in a striking way the disadvantages of ignorance of the vernacular languages of the country. "One day a zealous young Salt Commissioner, who did not know much Tamil, met an old woman carrying dust in a chatty. He tasted it and at once declared that it contained salt. The old dame protested something very vigorously in Tamil, which the Commissioner failed to comprehend, and, in spite of all she could say, he insisted on her arrest, when he discovered to his dismay that the dust he had tasted and declared to contain salt was the ashes of the old woman's departed husband." Just before leaving India Dr. Lunn interviewed Sir Madhava Rao on the subject of the National Congress movement, as a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Much of interest, no doubt, was spoken by that veteran statesman, which may be found in the columns of the *Pall Mall* and is not entered in the journal before us. When his interrogator was leaving the house at the end of the interview, Sir Madhava Rao, pointing to a tree in the compound, remarked, "You see that tree with the white and red blossoms. The white blossoms are those of the tree itself, the red blossoms are those of a creeper. That has always seemed to me to be a beautiful illustration of the interdependence of the Oriental and Occidental races. Let the beauty of the Orient be supported by the strength of the Occident, and they remain a thing of beauty. Tear them asunder, and the creeper trails on the ground and dies, and the beauty of the tree is gone." As soon afterwards Dr. Lunn and his wife sailed away from India, we may with this elegant poetical simile of Sir Madhava Rao's conclude our remarks upon one of the liveliest and most readable journals that have ever been written by a missionary pen.

THERE is little need, in noticing a report on the Nizam's Cavalry which Major Afsar Jung, the popular Commandant of the Golconda Brigade, has addressed to Sir Asman Jah, to introduce the writer as an officer with true soldierly instincts. His professional qualifications have been by no one more cordially recognized than by Sir Frederick Roberts, and anything that he might have to suggest upon the organization and improvement of the Nizam's Forces bespeaks attention at Simla no less than at Hyderabad. Afsar Jung's estimate of the Hyderabad Cavalry is as candid as it is practical. In many respects, he points out, the condition of the Nizam's Cavalry is satisfactory. That is to say, they make a good appearance on parade. They look well, and march-past in good order, and so far as externals go they do credit to themselves and their officers. Compliments of this kind, however, usually prepare us for disappointing qualifications. In this case the disappointment would be serious if the Hyderabad Cavalry were called upon for active service. In the first place they have absolutely no transport, and they are therefore quite unfit for anything beyond a day

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

DEATH OF CARDINAL NEWMAN.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Cardinal Newman's condition has become more critical, and his medical attendants give no hope of his Eminence's recovery.

Aug. 12.

Cardinal Newman died at a late hour last night.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

The death from cholera at Mecca and Jeddah on Sunday numbered two hundred and fifty.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS STRIKE.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The men of the Army Service Corps at Chatham have to-day destroyed a quantity of their harness.

Three of the ringleaders have deserted.

DEATH OF A FENIAN CELEBRITY.

Dr. John Boyle O'Reilly, who took a prominent part in the Fenian agitations of 1866, died yesterday.

[Dr. John Boyle O'Reilly was born at Castle Dowth, County Meath, Ireland, June 25, 1844. He was tried and convicted of high treason in June, 1866, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, but the sentence was commuted to twenty years' penal servitude. In 1869 he escaped to the United States, where he has since been editor of the Boston *Pilot*. He has published "Songs from the Southern Seas," 1872; "Songs, Legends, and Ballads," 1876; "Moondyne," 1877, and "Statues in the Block," 1881.]

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DEATH OF CARDINAL NEWMAN.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Cardinal Newman is dead.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Emperor William, speaking at a luncheon given in his honor at Heligoland, warmly eulogised H. M. Queen Victoria to whom, he said, the transfer of Heligoland to Germany was due, and who valued the friendship of Germany.

THE CZAREWITCH ON A TOUR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.

It has been settled that the Czarewitch visits Constantinople and Palestine in September and thence will pay a visit to the principal towns in Egypt and India and the ports of China and Japan returning in the spring through Siberia from Vladivostock.

DESERTIONS IN THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

A number of desertions from the troops, stationed at Chatham, have taken place during the past few days.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Lord Salisbury, in laying the Anglo-French agreement on the table of the House of Lords this evening, said that its importance had been overrated and that it merely confirmed virtually existent facts regarding Zanzibar and Madagascar.

With regard to Lake Tchad the agreement aimed at averting any future conflicts between France and the Niger Company, and possibly any question that might arise as to the rights of Turkey, southward of Tripoli which remain intact.

MRS. LEE-WARNER'S GARDEN PARTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Aug. 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee-Warner intend giving a garden party at the Council Hall, on the 16th instant.

THE GOVERNOR AT THE GAYAN SAMAJ.

The Poona Gyan-Samaj gave an entertainment at the Native General Library in the City this evening, at which H. E. the Governor was present. The entrance to the hall was tastefully decorated. His Excellency was accompanied by the Honorable Mr. Moore and Aide-de-Camps; a number of Sirdars, and native gentlemen were also present. Rao Bahadur Narayenbhai Dandekar, in a short speech, welcomed his Excellency.

Lord Harris, in the course of his speech, said:—"I appreciate Mr. Dandekar's remark that music is useful to the public speaker in that it enables him to modulate his voice for the benefit of his hearers. I appreciate that entirely as I come from a country, where it is the duty of every one who can put a certain number of words together in logical sequence to do so and not merely to listen; and I appreciate it more for I feel time has passed away in England for those adornments of the flowers of language, which were greatly in use in the beginning of the century. I trust what he says is the case, and that you, whose fortunate lot is not to be perpetually making or listening to public speeches, will study a more ornate style in public speaking as far as the British public are concerned. I am afraid they are not likely to be seduced now-a-days by blandishments of any poet or writer. It would be affectation and untruth on my part were I to tell you that my ear can appreciate Oriental music. I have had considerable experience in Oriental music in China, Japan, Siam, and India, but my ear has not been able to acquire sufficient acquaintance with the Oriental music to entirely appreciate it. I am sure you don't wish me to say I really appreciate Oriental music any more than I wish you to say you appreciate European music. I understand that the consonance of sounds in military band are utmost in harmony to the Oriental ear. If you cannot appreciate English music you understand why I cannot understand Oriental, but it is possible that by extended study of various styles we, in time, will be able to appreciate it. I am bound to say that I have been told in the case of military bandsmen of native regiments hardly a single case is known where a bandsman on returning to his native village ever plays an instrument he played in his regiment. But if I cannot appreciate your music I appreciate very fully the care and attention which have evidently been bestowed by the tutors on pupils in the cultivating of musical art. You are doing much good by encouraging pupils to make more pleasurable their moments of leisure. It is an important thing that in our moments of leisure we should have something to distract our thoughts from the business of the day. You are also doing good in another way by teaching the pupils to take interest in particular in the art. Every kind of art, occupation, or amusement which we are remarkable for in England is pursued with keenness. We do not set a bad example in those matters, for whatever art or occupation we take up we always strive by giving our attention to it to raise it to a higher level. If, therefore, you are attempting to revive the art and raise it from the decadence into which it has fallen then I sincerely congratulate you."

A SANSKRIT PATHSHALA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, Aug. 12.

Yesterday his Highness the Jamsaheb opened a new Sanskrit Pathshala in Jamnagar which, together with the one already in existence, makes two such institutions in the city. The ceremony was performed in a fine building in Pancheswar Chowk, specially built for the pathshala by its founders, Messrs. Bhimji Jiwan and Dosa Jiwan, silk merchants and millinery dress-makers of Bombay. Besides his Highness there were present the *elite* of Jamnagar, including Vazeersaheb Raghavbhai, Miss Beaumont, Mrs. and Miss O'Connor, Naib Diwan Kalianraibhai, Messrs. Kersonbhai Khundubhai, Bhajibhai Naradbhai, and others. The usual distribution of *pan-supari* closed the proceedings.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

Our London correspondent, writing on the 25th July, says:—It is not perhaps very creditable to the public that so much interest should be felt in the proceedings now engaging the attention of Sir James Hannen and a special jury. None of the principals in the case appear to be entitled to a moment's consideration, and there is nothing in the facts disclosed to entitle the suit to rank as a *cause celebre*. Enemies of the House of Lords will, however, rejoice at the opportunity afforded for throwing more dirt at the heriditary Chamber. Certainly, the future Earl of Clancarty, by his own and his father's admission, does not seem destined to confer much lustre on the legislative assembly of which in the course of nature he will some day be a member. His general ability would not seem to be equal to his affection for a pretty music-hall "artiste," if the former is to be judged by his failure to pass the examination for the Army. His naivete is quite astounding, in a young gentleman of his experience. "I believe I am really married, so there is no use denying it," he wrote to his father. "Why I did it I don't know. I have no excuse to make. I cannot say I was drunk. *At least I do not think I was*," and so on. He concludes his remarkable epistle by an observation that probably causes amusement in Northumberland-street. "One thing I am certain of is," he writes, "that the *Pall Mall* had no right to publish it (the report of his marriage) like that without permission." I am afraid newspaper editors and sub-editors are not likely to accept this enterprising young nobleman as an authority regarding matters of journalistic propriety. However severely Mr. Lockwood may feel himself justified in commenting on the conduct of the Earl of Clancarty, the learned counsel cannot deny the quality of candour to his lordship. In course of cross-examination yesterday Mr. Lockwood asked the noble lord whether he thought there was a better chance of Lady Dunlo going wrong if her husband were sent abroad. Lord Clancarty replied that he did not consider the matter either one way or the other. "Nor perhaps did you care!" ejaculated Mr. Lockwood. "Not much," was the laconic answer.

Mr. Samuel Smith, whose sympathies are truly catholic, has taken up the cudgels in defence of open-air preaching in the Calcutta squares. Next Monday he is to ask Sir John Gorst whether he is aware that a bye-law has just been passed by the Calcutta Municipality at the instigation of its Chairman, Sir Henry Harrison, prohibiting preaching in the open squares of Calcutta; whether he is aware that a similar attempt was made nine years ago and failed, being then declared a violation of Common Law; that Hindoos, "Brahmists," as well as Christians, have long been in the habit of preaching in the open air, without let or hindrance; and that perfect quiet and order has prevailed at their assemblies; whether this prohibition if not repealed may be extended all over India and would virtually prohibit the preaching of Christianity over a great part of the country, as much of the work is done in the open air; and whether he will call the attention of the Government of India to the subject.

THE "HARRIS" FOOTBALL CHALLENGE CUP.

H. E. the Governor, Lord Harris, as we have already intimated, has kindly offered a Football Challenge Cup to be competed for under "Association" rules. For the guidance of intending competitors, his Excellency has caused the following conditions to be issued:—

1. The competition will be conducted under the management of a committee consisting of two officers on the Staff at Poona, and three officers chosen from regiments at Poona and Kirkee, with power to add to their number.

2. The cup shall be competed for at Poona about the end of September each year.

3. Only teams from British regiments and batteries who are, or have been, quartered in the Bombay Presidency during the calendar year of the tournament, will be allowed to compete and no person will be allowed toplay for more than one team during the tournament.

An officer in charge must accompany each team.

COMPOSITION OF TEAMS.

Regiments.—One or more teams from each regiment.

Batteries.—Not more than four batteries may combine to form one or more teams.

Royal Engineers.—One or more teams from all Royal Engineers.

4. An entrance fee of Rs. 25 will be required from each team entering for the competition; no application for entry will be considered until the entrance fee has been paid.

50 per cent. of entries to go to winning team.

25 per cent. of entries to go to the beaten team in final tie.

25 per cent. retained for working expenses.

Entries to be made to the honorary secretary on or before the 15th September in each year.

5. The teams competing for the cup shall play in ties, such ties being drawn by the Committee of Management as soon as the entries have closed. The team winning the final tie will be entitled to retain the cup till the tournament of the following year, and the name of the winning team will be engraved upon it. Unless entitled to retain it under rule 6, the holders must in any case give up the prize before leaving India.

6. Any team winning three years in succession will be entitled to the absolute ownership of the prize.

7. As soon as the ties are drawn (*vide clause* 5), the Honorary Secretary will send a copy of the drawings to the captain of each team that has entered. All ties must be played off on the respective dates and at the times fixed by the Committee of Management; failing which the team or teams found by the Committee of Management to be in fault to be scratched.

8. The referee and umpires in each match shall be appointed by the Committee of Management.

9. All matches shall last one hour, *excluding* an interval of not more than 5 (five) minutes at half-time. In any match undecided at the call of time, an extra quarter of an hour will be allowed with the consent of the captains of both teams; otherwise the match will be played afresh at such time as the Committee may appoint.

10. Any questions arising as to the meaning or construction of the rules of the game shall be settled by the Committee of Management.

11. The Committee of Management shall be at liberty to make any additional rule or rules, or to modify any rule or rules found by them to be necessary; and shall have the right of regulating in any way the matches, or other matters connected with the competition. The referee in each match shall be taken to be the representative of the Committee of Management, and any demand or request made by him in such capacity to the players, shall be observed and acceded to, the refusal or neglect on the part of any player or players to accede to any request or demand made by such referee shall fortwith disqualify such player or players from continuing to play in the game then proceeding or to take any further part in the competition.

12. The Committee's interpretation of the preceding rules shall be final.

13. The following officers have been selected as the Committee of Management:—

Colonel W. Merriman, C.I.E., R.E.

Colonel R. L. H. Curteis, Assistant Adjutant General.

Major A. G. Tidy, Garrison Instructor.

Major P. G. Von Donop, R.E.

Captain C. A. Anderson, R.A.

Captain E. A. D. A'Thomas, 1st Worcestershire Regiment.

Captain F. Amber, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.

Captain C. F. Burton, 1st Royal Fusiliers.

14. Communications regarding the actual tournament *only* should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary. All other correspondence must be sent to the proper authorities.

REG. CURTEIS, Colonel,
Asst. Adjt. Genl., Bombay Army,
Honorary Secretary.

The public of Paris having found the bull-fights without the picadores on horseback uninteresting, this part of the entertainment at the Spanish Circus has been resumed, says a correspondent, with the permission of the Ministry of the Interior. No bull, however, must be brought into the arena unless his horns are tipped with indiarubber balls. Notwithstanding this precaution, horses may still be dreadfully injured. The public, it is plain, will soon want bull-fights exactly as in Spain. The Circus is chiefly patronised by rich and blasè people, whose carriages during the afternoon performances fill the neighbouring streets. The police do not allow the bulls to be killed in the arena. The *coup de grace* is reserved for the delectation of the wealthy patrons of the sport behind the scenes.

DEATH OF CARDINAL NEWMAN.

A London telegram published in another column announces the death in his ninetieth year of his Eminence John Henry, Cardinal Deacon of the Holy Roman Church. The mail a few weeks ago brought news of the gradual decline of his Eminence. At the Oratory at Birmingham he had to be carried into the church in a chair, remained seated during the service; and was carried out still seated bestowing his Benediction as he retired. Telegram, dated Monday evening, stated that his condition was becoming more critica'. The Cardinal's death the same night seems to have followed somewhat suddenly. Cardinal Newman, who was born in London in 1801 was a son of John Newman, a member of the Banking firm of Ramsbottom, Newman and Co. "Men of the Time" in its account of his Eminence writes:—

Cardinal Newman was educated at Ealing School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Oxford where he graduated B. A. in 1820, taking classical honours, and was elected Fellow of Oriel College. In 1825 he became Vice-Principal of St. Alban's Hall, then under the late Dr. (afterwards Archbishop) Whately, and in 1826 Tutor of his College, which post he held until about 1831. In 1828 he accepted the incumbency of St. Mary's Oxford, with the outlying chaplaincy of Littlemore; and in 1842 he quitted Oxford and established at Littlemore an ascetic community on a mediæval model, over which he presided for three years. He held St. Mary's from 1823 till 1843, where by his preaching, he gained such influence over the younger members of the University that he became, inconjunction with Dr. Pusy, the recognised leader of the High Church party. He took a leading part in the publication of the "tracts for the Times," to which he contributed the final tract, No. 90, which was severely censured by the University authorites as practically annulling the broad lines of demarcation between the English and Roman Catholic Churches. In October 1845, he seceded from the Established Church, was received into the Roman communion, and, after being ordained priest, became founder of the English Oratory and head of its Birmingham House. In 1854 he was appointed Rector of the newly-founded Catholic University in Dublin, but resigned that post in 1858, and established a school for the sons of Roman Catholic gentry at Edgbaston, near Birmingham. Dr. Newman was elected an honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, December 28, 1877. It has been frequently asserted that Dr. Newman did not believe in the doctrine of the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff when speaking *ex cathedra* to the Universal Church on questions of faith on morals. In reply to a criticism to this effect made by a Mr. Capes, Dr. Newman wrote as follows (Sept. 13, 1872) "He assumes that I did not hold or profess the doctrine of the Pope's infallibility till the time of the Vatican Council, whereas I have committed myself to it in print again and again from 1845 to 1867, and on the other hand as it so happens—though I held it, as I ever have done—I have had no occasion to profess it, whether in print or otherwise, since the date. Any one who knows my writings will recollect that in so saying I state a simple fact. "Dr. Newman was created and proclaimed a Cardinal Deacon by Pope Leo XIII in 1879.

The following article on the late Cardinal recently appeared in a London contemporary:—

Wherein, apart from his personality, consists the fascination which the name of John Henry Newman possesses for multitudes of men who do not share his religious creed—or who profess no creed at all? In this—that he is the last of the Theologians. A new race of historians of religion—researchers in comparative religion, comparative mythology—is supplanting the Theologian of the Church, 'Father' Newman—to use the name which he himself prefers, and by which the brethren in the quiet Oratory in Birmingham love to call him—lingers a solitary figure on the verge of a spiritual world which is vanishing into the past, which even now seems strange to people who have lived half the allotted span of life. Remoteness is not merely an affair of years. From the 9th October, 1841, when Father Newman "went over to Rome," until to-day is but a short space in public history; but only the interval between mediævalism and modernism can measure the spiritual distance between the controversies which ended in Newman's secession and the opinions which educated persons now entertain regarding them. Let us quote two estimates of him and his work by two eminent men, Austin and Froude. The first-named described Newman as "the man in the working of whose individual mind the intelligent portion of the English public is more interested than in that of any other living person." Mr. Froude, many years ago, pointed to Newman as a refutation of Buckle's doctrine, that individual genius is not the source of the world's great work. Newman's work was, said Froude, "the intellectual recovery of Romanism" in England. "Of the magnitude of the phenomenon," he continued, "no reasonable person can doubt. . . . Newman has been the voice of the intellectual reaction of Europe, which was alarmed by an era of revolutions, and is looking for safety in the forsaken beliefs of the ages, which it has been tempted to despise."

So far Mr. Froude. One other expression of opinion. It shall be from Lord John Russel. Speaking of Newman's secession, he called it an "inexplicable event"—just the sort of judgment one would have expected from the arid Whigism. It did not occur to him that the Althorps were fighting the Newmans as well as the Peels; that the contest in the religious sphere between High Church and Broad Church, and in the political sphere the contest between Toryism and Liberalism were different aspects or expressions of one intellectual movement. It was the movement of reason against authority—or, in other words, against dogma in the religious sphere; against privilege in the political sphere. And it was not a coincidence, but a manifestation of the essential nature of things, that the publication of the famous "Tracts" of which Newman was the principle writer, should have been begun twelve months after the passing of the Reform Bill. A biographer of Dr. Newman, in speaking of this undertaking (the "Tracts for the Times") remarks that "it is impossible to divest it of a political character." The remark betrays an imperfect appreciation of scientific history. He might just as well have said that it was "impossible to divest the Parlimentary opposition to popular rights" of a religous character.

It will thus be seen that of the various assertions which Fourde makes about Newman, the last is the correct one. Newman has been, in the main, only "the voice" of the reaction—but one of the most impressively eloquent and magically attractive heard in the world since Christian "apologetics" began. And then as for the work in which he was the principal figure. Unlike those who have succeeded him in the task of asserting extreme High Church principles, Newman saw that a "non-parliamentary" Anglican Church, deriving its authority solely from dogma, must, in the end, if it has the courage of its logic, land in Catholicism. With his logical intrepidity, Newman took the momentous step. Eminent as the seceder was, and great as was his personality, the excitement which the "Tracts" and his severance from the Church caused seems now-a-days difficult of comprehension. The whole country resounded with the noise of the theological strife. There was a like uproar, at a later time, about the "Essays and Reviews." But who would care for "Essays and Reviews" and "Tracts for the Times" (their style apart) if they were written in 1889? The Ecclesiastical disputes in which the two sets of publications had their birth were but side eddies in the stream of progress to humanism.

Newman shares with Ruskin the unproclaimed Laureateship of English prose; but his daily life is as edifying and beautiful as any book he has written. The Oratory in Edgbaston, Birmingham, is what the founder of the Oratorians would have wished it to be, the "School of Christian Mirth." The after-dinner meetings of the brethren, with the Cardinal taking his part in the discussion of the evening, have been described by the few layfolth who have been privileged to be present at them as the most delightful "at homes" in England. As regards some of the rules and customs of the Oratory, the Cardinal is simply *primus inter pares*; thus, when equal to the fatigue, the "Father" was accustomed, when his turn came, to "gird on the apron of service," and wait upon the brethren at table, not sitting down himself until they were all served. Until comparatively recently Cardinal Newman used to rise at five o'clock in the morning, and work till late at night at his correspondence, his theological and patriotic studies, and the supervision of his establishment, including that of the Oratory School, in which institution he has always taken a peculiarly keen interest. Abstemiousness, regularity, exercise—Father Newman has always been a great walker—account for the large measure of health and the exceptional working power which he has enjoyed during nearly all his long life. He was nearly eighty when he went to Rome, ten years ago, to be invested with his new dignity of Cardinal. And nearly eighty years have passed since he used to play, on Saturday afternoons, in Bloomsbury square with a boy "whose head was profuse with long, black, glossy ringlets, who was of a rare Jewish type of beauty, and full of life and activity,"—who was, in fact, none other than Benjamin Disraeli, destined to become Prime Minister of England. The Cardinal will live when the Earl is forgotten.

THE BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S JOURNAL.

The latest number of the Natural History Society's Journal—No. 2 of Volume V.—is perhaps the most satisfactory indication we have yet had of the reality of the interest in scientific investigation and demonstration which this Society has awakened in Western India. In the early years of the local branch of the Asiatic Society some good scientific work was done, but purely by individual effort, and when the few workers of that day left India they had no successors here, and their labours lapsed into oblivion. The Natural History Society of to-day depends largely upon the influence and scientific enthusiasm of its Honorary Secretary, but it is not too soon to express the belief that this influence will succeed in developing a local school of scientists, and that permanent results will flow from Mr. Phipson's labours. The journal is now in its fifth year, and its illustrations and appearance are highly creditable to all concerned in its production. Let us see whether the mental pabulum is such as reasonably might be expected from a scientific magazine, the only one of its class brought out in Bombay. The contents fairly represent certain phases of the work of the Society. The natural science of Bombay itself is dealt with in Mr. Hart's most interesting lecture on "Pre-historic Bombay" and in Dr. Lisboa's excellent paper on "Grasses." Messrs. Barnes and Betham, in their papers on "Nesting in Western India and Butterflies of the Central Provinces," deal with the natural history of a different and more extensive area. Science is enriched by the description of two new species, "A Butterfly of the north-east of India by De Niceville," and "A Fungus by Drs. Barclay and Prain." The applied aspects of science are dealt with in a reprint on "Locusts in India by Cotes," and a brief paper on the "Bombay Horse and Cattle Show (1890)" by Steel. Reviews or criticisms on natural history works are represented by Mr. Bowdler Sharpe on "Oates' Birds of India," Mr. Sinclair on new books on "Zoology," and Mr. Carstensen on "Schlich's Manual of Forestry." After a few notes by Messrs. Wroughton, St. John Richardson, Rayment, and Wright, the number terminates with the proceedings of two meetings of the Society, at which eleven new numbers were enrolled, numerous contributions to the Museum and Library acknowledged, and a fair amount of business transacted. We are thus assured of the continued progress and efficient working of the Society. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of liberal expenditure the financial condition is sound.

Mr. Hart, with much vigour and graphic force, gives us a good description of how the island of Bombay became what it is now. He shows that what is now designated *urbs prima in Indis* was really *last* made and *last* inhabited, and that our ultimate fate will be either to subside until we disappear altogether under the waves whence Bombay emerged like the goddess of Beauty, or to be upheaved gradually and become part of the mainland, leaving Karachi in triumphant possession of the shipping trade of Western India. Or perchance we may be *suddenly* upheaved and subjected to nameless horrors of fire and vapour and brimstone like the wretched inhabitants of a certain place in Japan whose tragic fate is introduced most appositely to our notice. Such ideas are not pure imagination, but "the result of the researches of such men as Buist, Clark, Wynne, Medlicott, and Blanford, collected from a large number of technical and scientific publications." It seems that the broadland of the Deccan was a grand stretch of chalk, with hills and valleys, "the Baghbeds," the edge of this extending beyond where Bombay is now. To disturb this volcanic eruptions burst through rents in the ground in various parts of the Concan, and the lava poured as molten mud from about the ground level, forming at intervals layers from 8 to 200 feet thick. No sooner had one layer begun to be a weather-worn surface suitable for bearing living things, than a fresh catastrophe covered it, and the work had to be done over again. Later, the eruptions were frequent and the layers had not time to become weather-worn, nor fresh-water plants and animals to take up a residence on them. About this time two great strips of the edge of the mainland broke off; the first we now see as the ridge from Malabar Point to Arnalla, 35 miles in length; the second as extending from Colaba through Nowrojee Hill and the islands of the harbour along the Concan, some 130 miles northwards to about Damaun. The strata of Deccan trap forming these, all have the ominous "dip" westward. But even then the volcanic troubles of Bombay were not over, for at Sion, Sewri, Bhandarwara, Kenheri, and at the bottom of the harbour are evident traces of more recent minor outbreaks. Again, there is ample evidence of numerous successive upheavals and depressions of the tilted layers of basalt which form the two Bombay ridges. No less than six fresh-water beds lie between the trap layers of the island and their fossils (frogs, fresh-water tortoises, marsh aquatic plants, pieces of wood, *but no fish*) are later than those between the lower trap layers of the Deccan. These fresh-water layers extend far under the sea, and in exploring the strata we find first "littoral concrete," a mass of shells such as must have formed below low-water mark; next clay the product of a fresh-water swamp; then brown earth containing oyster shells and some evidences of human occupation in the form of charred logs of *Acacia catechu*, such as grows at fair elevation on the Western Ghauts—at Budlapur, for example,—and two mysterious pots of rough stone-work. The exact position and significance of the latter seems to have caused some discussion, but is a topic of great interest. Certainly, Bombay, after the burst of its volcanic troubles in the form of lava and land-cracking, still suffered from a number of successive subsidences and upheavals. The surfaces of her basalt became weatherworn, and the *debris* ultimately became the moorum which lies around the bases of the hills and has gradually filled up the valleys. Man is now assisting in this work of destruction, and we are warned that our beautiful island will in due course, if it lasts sufficiently long, become an oval flat patch a few feet above the sea level. Even so recently as two hundred years ago it was an archipelago of some seven small islands, Mahim, Worlee, Love Grove, and Colaba being independent, and Paidhoni a shallow creek. All that has changed, and if Bombay has but a short time, as geologists reckon, to remain among cities, she is making the most of that time; and when she disappears it will be not without leaving traces behind her of good work and brilliant effort. Mr. Hart's record of pre-historic Bombay is thus excellent reading, and should much interest his fellow citizens.

Dr. J. C. Lisboa's paper on the "Grasses of the Bombay Presidency," (part 1), is a specimen of an excellent and much needed work. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture has found Dr. Lisboa's researches on fodder grasses most valuable. Government has issued a resolution directing forest officers to send in specimens from their several circles, and most hearty co-operation of numerous officials (named in the paper) shows a feeling that further knowledge of Indian grasses is a desideratum, and that a comprehensive book on the subject is much needed, as is a representative herbarium in Bombay. Much confusion as regards grasses in general has arisen from hasty and careless compilations, such as Stendel's *Synopsis Plantarum Glumaceæ* (1855), which seems to have roused much righteous indigna ion among genuine workers. Dr. Lisboa has obtained grasses from most parts of the Presidency proper, but very few from Sind. He informs us that vernacular names are most unreliable, for very few grasses really have popular names. In different localities the same name is applied to different plants, and often a name is invented on the spur of the moment to please the sahib, or to impress him with the speaker's profundity. The Sanskirt names also are of little value. A dry mounted specimen, with the vernacular name, as ascertained and frequently verified on the spot, appended then to the specimen, is valuable to a scientific worker, and Dr. Lisboa is prepared to receive any number of such specimens from various parts of the Presidency and elsewhere in India. This liberal offer will, we trust, be largely accepted. The catalogue begins with a remarkable grass, Kodia, also called Karik and Pakod. It is certainly most extraordinary that a plant which is named "injurious" should be extensively consumed as an ordinary article of diet. It has a variety which is said to be non-poisonous, but is really only less poisonous than the other form. After a nauseous and prolonged preparation, it is mixed with whey to neutralize the poison and then consumed by men and cattle. The former suffer from severe digestive and nervous disturbance, but seldom die from it; the latter succumb in many cases, two and a half ounces being a fatal dose for the horse or ox; buffaloes, calves, goats, and asses also are killed by it. Whether the grass be in itself poisonous, or a ferment or fungus develope in the grain, is uncertain. In spite of all risks poor people in Guzerat and the Konkan consume it largely. Whether parsimony, apathy, poverty, or narcotic habit is the cause of this Dr. Lisboa leaves us to decide. Fortunately, as with opium, use secures a certain amount of tolerance. Closely allied is *Paspalum minutiflorum*, very common at Poona, Nasik, and Tanna, where it is eaten by cattle. Out of very numerous species of *Panicum*, some twelve are alluded to as good fodder, and some half a dozen as producing grains eaten by the poor, especially on fast days." A large proportion are known in Australia, and one is there the producer of a fine heavy grain; another is the "Barn Yard Grass" of North America, which annually gives two good cuttings of hay. *Panicum repens* and *Isachne Australis* are crop-destroyers and troublesome to agriculturists; but in the main these grasses present great possibilities and much present usefulness. On the whole this paper is well suited to make us look forward to further instalments of it.

Readers will note with pleasure the continuation of Lieut. Barnes' records of "Nesting." Our feathered friends seem to select every possible situation for house-building. Some tried the Wodehouse Bridge embankment, near Colaba station, but the small boys proved too aggressive for this effort at Bombay house extension to succeed, and Mr. Barnes has proved equally troublesome to builders in old cannon, roof bamboos, holes in trees, tufts of grass on the ground, and other situations too numerous to detail. He informs us of the when, where, and why of nesting; of the number, dimensions, form, and colour of the eggs; and of the outcome of the labours of such working naturalists as Davidson, Littledale, Vidal, Doig, and Hume. A beautiful plate of the nest and eggs of *Zosterops palpebrosa* illustrates the paper, and some most interesting traits of birds are recorded, such as that silly fool of a red wax-bill cock, who has the habit of carrying long pieces of grass to the nest long after the hen has laid her eggs, and so betrays the delicate home of the finest grass otherwise most difficult to find. The building of the nest of the common weaver bird is a most interesting process and is well described. Butterflies also have some strange habits, as Mr. J. A. Betham shows us. Some, like the skunk, defend themselves by emitting an offensive odour; many by their resemblance to dead leaves; and not a few by mimicking the appearance of other forms. Species are difficult to follow, on account of this mimetic faculty, and because males often differ very much from females and forms assumed during wet weather from those of the fine season. One is like a fox-terrier, constantly sallying out to fight with any other butterfly that comes along; and several are almost human in their taste for toddy and mhowa spirit. Satyrinæ and nymphalinæ fall easy victims when satiated with alcohol, and yet the extreme temperance advocates say there was no drunkenness in India before the Engl sh came here! Dr. Barclay's new fungus is an Æcidium. It is illustrated by two plates. On the *Murmuti* or *Acacia eburnea*, very common in the Poona district, grows this fungus, distorting and dwarfing the host extensively. The fungal growths at the end of the younger flowering shoots of the host are scraped off, boiled until quite soft, and when cold rubbed up into a mess with spices and then warmed up and eaten as a relish. "All the people eat it freely," (Wroughton.) Dr. Prain describes the monstrous condition of the host caused by this fungus, the most remarkable of which is that the button-shaped flowering head is converted into a spike. De Niceville's new butterfly is from Bhutan, and rejoices in the name *Stiophthalma nurinissa* or *Stiophthalma*, the "Light of Women." This sounds as if it would make a good hero for the next great epic poem! Much information about the development and progress of zoology in India is contained in the reviews; and "Sinclair on Some New Books of Indian Zoology" is particularly good reading. Mr. Carstensen gives some "posers" to Dr. Schlich on the subject of the physiological chemistry of plants, which that distinguished Forest Officer will find hard nuts to crack. Mr. Cote's "Notes on Locusts" are most practical, and the "Popular Lessons from the Bombay Horse and Cattle Show, 1890," should interest those readers who are fond of our larger domesticated quadrupeds, and who do much shikar or travelling in this country.

In thus skimming lightly over the contents of this most interesting number, we trust to secure increased success to the Journal, and are glad to express our high appreciation of the judicious admixture of science with readable matter of practical value which it contains.

OUR MAGISTRATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There is little need now to say much concerning the ill-natured and ill-considered article on this subject that appeared in your contemporary's columns the other day. I only wish to point out that the Magistrate whom he pronounces to be "thoroughly incompetent" because, out of nearly two thousand cases disposed of by him in a few months, one has resulted in a reversal of his decision by the High Court, has for four years been a Deputy Collector, a higher grade than that of a Mamlatdar (who, the *Times of India* has told us again and again, has very important magisterial duties) and that he has satisfactorily performed his duties on the mofussil bench for the last twenty years. I may remark, too, that only on the 18th July last, in an article of the same paper, Mr. Richardson's judgment was pronounced to be "generally pretty sound," and it is surprising, therefore, now to hear that his administration of justice in Bombay has caused universal dissatisfaction. Which of these statements is correct? Surely the former. If wholesale condemnation, such as your contemporary glories in, is right because of one or two reversals by the High Court, what can some of our mofussil Judges and Magistrates (Civil Servants, remember) hope for? Nearly every day we read of some decision being reversed. With regard to the particular case, which the *Times of India* regards as sealing Mr. Richardson's doom, your contemporary surely is aware that in summary cases it is not usual to give long judgments and analyse the evidence. But admitting that this case was one in which the correct view was taken by the High Court, it certainly, as any one can see, did not afford grounds for the violent attack your contemporary has made upon one who must necessarily remain silent. His appointment as acting Second Magistrate shows that he has not forfeited the good opinion of Government.—Yours, &c.,

ENGLISHMAN.

TATHAM AND OTHERS *VS.* BENSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The public may assume that the defendant in this action was my traveller, I being the owner of the Junction Ironworks, and a manufacturer of cotton-spinning machinery, as it is stated in the Manchester papers reporting the trial that the defendant was a traveller for the Junction Ironworks, Manchester.

I desire to state that Mr. Benson does not, and never did, represent me.

I purchased the Junction Ironworks about two and a half years ago; the libel in question occurred several years ago, when the defendant was a traveller for the late Junction Ironworks Company, Limited, from the liquidator of which Company I made the purchase.—Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL BROOKS.

21st July, Union Ironworks, West Gorton.
Manchester.

Junction Ironworks, Newton Heath.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

The following events have been arranged for this afternoon to take place on the Marine Lines, Maidan, at 4-45 p.m.:—

1. Tent-pegging.
2. Postilion Race.
3. Run up and ride back barebacked.
4. Pony Scurry.
5. Spiral Race.

The Committee on Colour Blindness as affecting sailors and railway servants in England, have made considerable progress with their labours. They are just now carrying out an interesting experiment. They are making a personal and special test of the amount of colour blindness amongst a number of men taken at random from among the employes of the London and North-Western Railway Company in their workshops at Willesden.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

The following is the report of the Court of Directors of the Imperial British East Africa Company to the shareholders at a meeting held on the 25th ult, and to which reference was made in our editorial columns of yesterday:—

The Court of Directors have the honour to submit this their report to the first meeting of the Company held under the provisions of the Deed of Settlement. The previous meeting, held on the 6th June of last year was a meeting of the founders of the Company only. The report submitted at that meeting was issued with the prospectus on the 14th August last, and the progress since made in the operations of the Company is given in detail below.

ADMINISTRATOR IN CHIEF.

It has been the anxious care of the directors to secure the services of a fit and competent person to administer the affairs of the Company in East Africa. The nomination which they had desired of an officer of tried ability and experience in the employ of the Indian Government, having fallen through, owing to his engagements finally debarring him from accepting the post, Mr. G. S. Mackenzie again temporarily undertook the duties. His negociations with H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar and others, for the transfer of territory to the Company, have been attended with eminent success. The directors desire to record here their grateful sense of the services which this gentleman has rendered to the Company at some personal inconvenience, and without any remuneration whatever, as well as their appreciation of the counsels which his extended local experience enables him to afford to his colleagues at home. Meantime the services of another member of the court, Major-General Sir F. de Winton, R. A., K. C. M. G., having become available, he has been appointed Administrator General. The directors feel assured that shareholders will be gratified by the selection of an officer for the post who has enjoyed such varied opportunities of administrative work, not only in Canada and elsewhere, but also in Africa itself, where for a considerable period he held a similar office in the Congo Free State in succession to Mr. H. M. Stanley. His high standing and character are a guarantee at once to the Company of the efficient promotion of its interests, and to her Majesty's Government of the due observance of the aims and obligations of the charter.

SETTLED CONDITION OF TERRITORY.

It is with much satisfaction that your directors are able to report that, notwithstanding continued disturbances in the adjoining German sphere, the same peace and tranquillity which at the outset distinguished the operations of the company have continued uninterrupted up to the present time. No disturbance whatever has arisen within the limits of the British sphere, nor has any collision taken place with the native chiefs or tribes calculated to endanger the relations of mutual good-will and friendship which the directors have impressed upon their local employees the primary duty of cultivating. The confidence so inspired has had the most beneficial influence upon the minds of the people, and has resulted in a considerable influx of Indians and of natives from the interior into the settled and occupied districts. A proof of this is afforded in the rapid growth of the town of Mombasa, the head-quarters of British Administration, where, as elsewhere on the Coast, trade has been so successfully fostered that the first year's working of the Customs Houses showed an advance of 50 per cent. on preceding returns, and every sign is afforded of the continuous expansion of revenue.

IMPROVED CUSTOMS REVENUES.

The stipulated annual payment to the Sultan being based upon the collections of the first year of the Company's agency, a settlement was effected on this basis as late only as the 21st December, 1889, when it was agreed that the payment to be received by his Highness should take the form of a fixed rent limited to fifty-six thousand dollars ($ 56,000) per annum, in respect of all the Company's ports situated between Wanga and Kipini inclusive. This fixed rent is, however, exclusive of the 50 per cent. of any net surplus revenue derived from the Customs "after deduction of said fixed rent and the entire charges of the Administration," as provided by the concession. Control of the Customs Revenue has thus been definitely vested in the hands of the Company, and it is satisfactory to find that there is a further estimated increase of 25 per cent. for the current year.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

While reviewing the favourable results of past operations, the directors cannot but lament that the work of development on which they were engaged should have been seriously hampered by disputes raised by the German Companies respecting the demarcation of conterminous frontiers, to

pany. The arrangement accures to the individual redeemed all the rights and privileges of free labour. He may, if he please, come under the protection of the Company, and so liberate himself entirely from the rule of Arab law.

The Company within the short period of its existence has assured the liberation of over 4000 slaves, while not more than an average of 150 are annually released by the costly efforts of Government cruisers. A portion of the funds available for this purpose at disposal of the Government your directors would fain hope might legitimately be appropriated in aid of the Company's resources to realise the means which have been authoritatively pronounced to be the most effective for counteracting the slave trade in the interior of Africa.

NATIVE TROOPS.

The Company has continued to receive the most loyal support and assistance from all the local Chiefs and Governors within their territory. The native troops taken over from the Sultan have worked cordially with the Company's officers, showing themselves ready to give their services for employment wherever required; as, for instance, on the occasion of the expedition to the Belazoni Canal, having for its object to expel the officials and troops of the Sultan of Witu from the Company's territory. These forces have been augmented by the enlistment of 200 Soudanese soldiers, and 200 Indian Military Police, under the command of experienced military officers. Such a body is now requisite to ensure respect for the Company's authority within the limits of its jurisdiction. Several of the sons of local Chiefs have expressed their willingness to enrol themselves as officers in the Company's service, and to assist in recruiting local levies to be drilled and disciplined by European officers.

CARAVANS.

A well-equipped caravan despatched towards Victoria Nyanza under Mr. Jackson, for the purpose of exploring the country and of forming friendly treaty relations with the various Chiefs and tribes on its route, was last heard of on 11th inst. He was then reported to have left Ukala on 26th May for Uganda, in response to an invitation from Mwanga, King of Uganda, who had sent him an offer in writing a place to himself and his kingdom under the protection of the Company. Meagre advices of his operations could only be sent by Mr. Jackson through the medium of passing caravans, to whom it is presumed he did not care to entrust full reports of his proceedings and action. These are anxiously awaited, and will doubtless be obtained in the course of three or four months, when the expedition subsequently despatched to Uganda under the leadership of Captain Lugard may be expected to return to Machakos. Captain Lugard, on arriving at Uganda, will direct his efforts to the establishment of the Company's influence in that important region on a firm basis. The caravan, under Mr. Pigott, which was referred to in the report to the founders as having been sent to explore the river Tana, returned to Mombasa in June 1889, after having satisfactorily carried out the objects of its equipment.

TREATIES.

Mr. Pigott made treaties with the Chiefs on both sides of the Tana River as far as Bora, about 250 miles from the coast, to which point the river is navigable, and he established trading stations in the Korokoro district and at other places. Besides the treaties made by Mr. Pigott, Mr. Simons, the Company's representative at Lamu, recently visited Kiamayu and concluded treaties with the Chiefs of the entire territory between the Juba and Tana rivers. Mr. Jackson reached the Victoria Nyanza in December, and had doubtless made treaties with Chiefs on the way thither. In May, as has been stated, he was believed to be settling the terms of the treaty with the King of Uganda. In May 1889, Mr. H. M. Stanley, on his way to the coast, came into communication with the Chiefs of many of the states through which he passed, and obtained from them the cession of their sovereign rights respectively, in consideration of the protection he afforded them against the attacks of the King of Unyoro. All these rights Mr. Stanley has patriotically transferred to the Company, and your directors deem this a fitting opportunity to acknowledge with gratitude the valuable services rendered to them on all occasions by the illustrious explorer. The states and territories thus brought into affinity with the Company are Mpororo, Ankori, Kitagwend, Unyampakado, Ukonju, Undussuma, Usongora, the Semliki Valley, and the territory between the Albert Nyanza and the Ituri River. From the above statement it will be seen that the Company has now secured treaties with native Chiefs northwards as far as the Juba, and westward as far as the Congo State.

ROADS, STATIONS, SABAKI ROUTE.

Captain Lugard, D.S.O., was for a time engaged on the important work of opening a road from Malindi along the line of the Sabaki river; and in the result confirmed the opinion of the directors that the Sabaki route will form a better way into the interior than that previously used by the natives following the desert track via Teita. The stockaded villages and fortified camps established by him along this road will serve to hold the marauding tribe of Masai in check, and so give considerable impetus to the colonisation and settlement of the depopulated but fertile lands bordering the river. Plots of these lands for the formation of villages will be allotted to communities of redeemed slaves, and a few Persian cultivators have been imported to instruct the natives in the use of the plough and the more civilised modes of agriculture.

The services of Captain Lugard were kindly lent to the Company by the Secretary of State for War. Your directors desire here to express their recognition of the very able manner in which this gentleman has conducted the operations entrusted to him, and of the valuable work he has done.

Mr. Anstruther, following up Captain Lugard's work, is cutting a road through the forest and jungle of sufficient width to allow the passage of pack animals, thereby facilitating the traffic and greatly reducing the cost of the carriage of goods to and from the interior. While so employed, Mr. Anstruther found in the forest land india-rubber in considerable quantities, of which specimens sent by him to England have been most favourably reported upon. Steps have been taken to systematise the collection of this rubber, which cannot fail to form an important industry in the immediate future.

PORTERS.

The establishment of a fortified station at Machakos, 260 miles from Mombasa, in the district of Ukamboni, is already making itself favourably felt. Before Mr. Mackenzie's departure from Mombasa, the Chief of that district had sent down a caravan of fifty of his people to take up loads for the Company from Mombasa to the station at Machakos. This experiment, it is believed, will result in tribesmen generally undertaking the work of porterage, hitherto performed by costly Zanzibar labour. This substitution will have the further advantage of retaining in the Company's territory the money so expended.

BAGGAGE ANIMALS.

On the other hand, the experiment already made by the Company of superseding the employment of porters by the use of baggage animals has given so much promise of success that a further importation of mules and donkey has been determined on.

PUBLIC WORKS AND TELEGRAPH CONNECTIONS.

Extensive works have been completed within the past year. On the 16th January last the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable was laid connecting the town of Mombasa with Zanzibar, and so bringing the territories into telegraphic communication with the outside world. We are ourselves now constructing a land line along the coast to connect Mombasa with the several ports, and when this is completed a branch will be carried along the main line of road, via Machakos to the Victoria Nyanza. Your directors desire to express their thanks to Mr. Finch, the director of the Government lines in Kurrachee, for the courteous assistance he has so willingly afforded them in lending to the Company the services of Mr. Wilson, an officer of experience in telegraph construction in Persia, and who, with a staff of natives acquainted with the work, is now employed in erecting our land lines.

RAILWAY.

Material for 30 miles of light portable railway has already been landed at Mombasa, and the laying of the same is only delayed by the monsoon, which has interfered with the completion of the necessary surveys.

SHIPPING.

The company has purchased a new steamer, the Juba, a sea-going vessel of 429 tons, 90 horse power, to maintain regular communication for trade purposes between the several ports of the company's territory. She arrived at Mombasa on 8th February last, and has since regularly and efficiently performed the service for which she was intended. Four iron barges of a total of 365 tons carrying capacity, as also a number of nativebuilt lighters, are now working in the harbour of Mombasa, and a sternwheel steamer, 70 feet by 21 feet, for the navigation of the Tana and an accompanying barge are now being put together at the same port. This vessel will, it is hoped, be ready to proceed to her station as soon as the close of the monsoon allows of her coasting her way to the river.

PORT WORKS.

A pier and convenient wharf with steam winches and cranes thereon have been constructed at Mombasa, giving facilities for the loading and discharge of cargoes, not possessed by any other port on the East Coast of Africa.

MOMBASA AS A HARBOUR.

A tram line has been laid across the island connecting [illegible] with the principal quays at the Western Harbour (Kilindini), where Admiral Fremantle lately anchored with the flag-ship Boadicea and eleven ships of her Majesty's East India squadron. As the result of this practical test, Sir E. Fremantle has, it is understood, reported to the Admiralty that he considers Mombasa, from its capacity as a naval harbour, the salubrity of its climate, and other advantages, to be a port in every way adopted to be the headquarters of her Majesty's cruisers in these waters. It is the intention of your directors accordingly to proceed at once with such works as will ensure this harbour offering every reasonable facility as a commercial and naval coaling station.

HOUSES, &c.

Mombasa prior to the arrival of the Company's officers had but few dwellings suitable for Europeans. Several substantial houses have since been built for the Administrator and his staff, and warehouses have also been erected to accommodate the rapidly increasing traffic now being drawn to this port.

NATIVE TRADERS.

Native traders have in consequence settled in considerable numbers at Mombasa and the other British ports, while the banking facilities placed within their reach by the Company have already had the effect of greatly increasing trade, and of attracting ivory and other caravans from the interior.

VALUE OF LAND IN MOMBASA.

The natural consequence has ensued in the increased value of land in private hands, and in like degree of the properties acquired by Sir William Mackinnon, and by him made over to the Company at actual cost price. But the most appreciable feature in this result is the greatly enhanced value that at once accrues to the Government lands embracing an important portion of the island and part of the sea-face on the mainland opposite, which were transferred to the Company by the concession.

BANK.

The Company contemplate at an early date the formation of a local Bank with the right to issue bank-notes.

COMPANY'S COINAGE.

The copper and silver coinage introduced by the Company has been well received; and is now extensively in circulation throughout the whole of the Company's settlements extending well into the interior. From this source a considerable revenue will be realised.

POST OFFICES.

Under arrangement with the British and Indian Departments, by which the Company has come into the Postal Union, post offices and money order offices have been established at Lamu, Malindi, and Mombasa, and the Company is now introducing its own postage stamps.

MINERALS.

The late Mr. Mackay of the C. M. S. and Emin Pasha reported gold to exist at the Albert Nyanza and Victoria Nyanza, and Captain Lugard, during his recent work on the Sabaki, reports the discovery of copper, plumbago, and rich iron ore, also reefs having the appearance of gold-bearing quartz. A qualified geologist has been engaged to visit the various points indicated, where there is reason to believe the territory contains important mineral riches.

DIRECTORATE.

It is with deep regret your directors have to refer to the death of their esteemed colleague Mr. J. F. Hutton. Mr. Hutton's place has been filled by the election of Mr. W. P. Alexander, whose valuable services as honorary secretary for a period of eight months, added to his great commercial experience, have specially qualified him to fill the vacant seat at the Board, and the directors feel that no more fitting appointment could have been made in the interests of the shareholders.

Another vacancy having been created on the Board by the appointment of Sir Francis de Winton to the office of Administrator-General, the directors have the pleasure to announce that the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lorne has been elected to the vacant seat.

SECRETARY.

Mr. F. D'A. Vincent has been appointed permanent Secretary of the Company.

STAFF.

The Company's staff has been considerably augmented, and now consists of fifty European officers. The Directors regret extremely the death, in the end of August last, of Mr. J. Stuart Sandys, who did excellent service at Lamu, and also of Mr. Fraser, a most promising young officer, whose death was due to organic weakness rather than to the effects of climate.

With the exception of Mr. Craufurd, whose health has latterly somewhat failed, owing to the effect of residence for several years in tropical countries, the general health of the staff is perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Craufurd, who is now at home recruiting, is a valued assistant, and the Directors hope that he may ere long be able to resume his duties in Africa.

COLONEL EUAN-SMITH AND ADMIRAL FREMANTLE.

The directors desire to express their indebtedness to, and their appreciation of the unvaried kindness and cordial assistance at all times extended to the officers of the Company by Colonel Euan-Smith, her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, as also to Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, and the officers of her Majesty's Navy, for their valuable efforts to further the interests of the Company, and for their sympathy with its objects, which have been most helpful in the conduct of the Company's business.

RAILWAY TO VICTORIA NYANZA.

The construction of a railway to Lake Victoria and the placing of steamers on that great inland sea is, in the opinion of the directors, of urgent importance, inasmuch as it will not only most speedily develop the trade of the countries lying between the coast line and the lakes, but will tap the great centre of Uganda and the populous districts surrounding the shores of Victoria Nyanza. It is intended at an early date to submit a scheme for the carrying out of this great work, and the concerted action of the Governments at the recent Conference at Brussels, for the suppression of slavery and the slave trade, and the restriction of the trade in arms and alcoholic liquors, suggests a reasonable hope of material support being afforded by the State towards the prosecution of such works as the construction of railways.

ACCOUNTS.

A statement of receipts and expenditure in relation to the affairs of the enterprise from its formation on the 18th April, 1888, to the 30th April, 1890, is appended hereto, and your directors would remind the shareholders that, although the accounts open as on the 18th of April, 1888, their officers did not reach Africa till October in that year; and as it was only so late as December 1889 that the Customs arrangements between his Highness the Sultan and the Company's Administrator-in-Chief were completed. Practically the Company in its present unfettered position has been in existence for the short period of seven months only prior to the date of this report.

The effect of the Anglo-German Agreement is to place beyond dispute within the sphere of operations a tract of territory about six times the extent of Great Britain and Ireland, and it will be readily understood that to effect the speedy and profitable development of this vast territory, the absolute government of which will be assumed by the Company, the basis of its operations must be considerably widened, and its capital enlarged. Your directors have been careful as far as possible to restrict expenditure to the construction of reproductive works, and this will continue to be their policy. The experience acquired of the working in the past justifies the hope that the shareholders will in due time receive adequate returns on the outlay, as has been the case with similar companies started in Africa and elsewhere, under less favourable conditions. The total obligation to his Highness the Sultan is the payment of fifty-six thousand dollars as before mentioned, and about twenty-four thousand dollars in respect of Lamu and Kismayu, which together, at the current rate of exchange, is equivalent to £12,700, and the Customs Revenue is not only sufficient to cover these liabilities, but should leave a surplus to the Company.

The company's territory holds out equal inducements for the emigration of the surplus native population of British India as the Australian and American Colonies do to the surplus white population of this country. This is a question of imperial importance which cannot fail at a near date to commend itself to the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

The directors have confined themselves in this report to the mere statement of facts, from which those interested may be able to judge for themselves of probable results in the future. It may not be out of place, however, to remind the shareholders that the resources of the Company's territory hitherto have rested in a dormant and undeveloped condition; that the fertile although uncultivated lands, not only along the coast line, but extending far into the interior, as they become allotted and settled, cannot fail to greatly augment the revenues of the company; and further, that as the Government of the Company becomes established and the peoples under their rule find themselves secured against the raids of stronger marauding tribes, and enriched by their contact with Western civilisation, regular trade will be developed throughout the country, and many new sources of prosperity will be opened up, both to the native inhabitants and the Company.

A VIGILANCE SOCIETY for the protection of Armenian women is—according to the London correspondent of the *Scottish Leader*—being organised under the auspices of several influential members of the Women's Suffrage League, with the object of improving the intolerable condition of the Christian women of Armenia.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT DHULIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, AUG. 11.

To-day was a red-letter day in the annals of the local High School. This morning prizes were distributed to the successful students at the last annual examination. The ceremony took place at the Training School, popularly known as the "Stone Building." The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, botanical and other maps hanging against the walls. Our popular Collector, Mr. Loch, presided. Among others there were present, Mr. Ommanney, Assistant Collector; Mr. Dodgson, Forest Settlement Officer; Rao Bahadur G. R. Garud, Rao Bahadur G. K. Apte, Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodhar, Rao Bahadur N. C. Soman, Rao Saheb W. N. Ranade, Rao Saheb B. R. Sahasrabudhe, Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Narainh, and many others. The assembly was greeted with a welcome ode in Sanskrit sung with accompaniments.

The head-master then read his report. Among other things he said: There were 146 students on the rolls at the beginning of the official year, which number rose to 165 at the end of March, 1890. The fee-receipts too, were nearly equal to those for the previous year, amounting in all to Rs. 3,459. In regard to the results of instruction, he was glad to be able to present a comparatively favourable record; 5 out of 10 having passed at the last Matriculation, and 3 out of 5 at the W. S. F. Examination. At the P. S. C. Examination 8 passed out of 11; at the First Grade Art 5 out of 8, and at the Second Grade 1 out of 5. One student passed both the U. S. F. and the Matriculation Examination, and another passed in the former from Standard VI, that is, one year prior to the completion of the regular course. As regards the lower forms, the Inspector's report was favourable, 68 students out of 128 presented passing under all heads. "Throughout the whole school," remarked the Inspector, "I found a spirit of work, and systematic work, and many little improvements." The head-master, continuing, drew the attention of the parents and guardians to two serious drawbacks which, he said, he had noticed during his one year's experience. One was the comparatively irregular attendance of the scholars, the ratio of average attendance to the number on the rolls being 88; the other was the frequency of withdrawals and admissions and re-admissions, the former amounting to 122, and the latter to 119, during the year. To remove these defects he invited the co-operation of parents and guardians, and the sympathy of the general public. He then pointed out the insufficiency of accommodation of the existing building, the new U. S. F. Examination having thrown upon the school additional work and additional responsibilities. A large hall, in which collective lessons in science, drawing, and other kindred subjects could be given, was, he said, a great desideratum, and he earnestly appealed in this matter to the enlightened public of the town and the district, who had already done so much for the school. In concluding, he thanked the Municipality and the leaders of Dhulia society for their sympathy and good-will, making special mention of Rao Bahadur G. R. Garud, whose genuine interest in the school was so well-known. The purport of the the report having been read in Marathi, select recitations were given by a few of the students with suitable action and proper emphasis, to the apparent satisfaction of the assembly.

The president then gave away the prizes; and, in a neat little speech, which was listened to with rapt attention, dwelt on the salient points in the report. After congratulating the head-master and his assistants on the steadily increasing prosperity of the school as evidenced by the results at the several examinations, and expressing his delight at the fact that the school had recovered much of the lost ground, he referred to the one serious blot, *viz.*, the somewhat irregular attendance and the frequency of withdrawals. He asked the parents and guardians to extend their full co-operation to the head-master of the school in his praiseworthy efforts to mitigate the two evils. He then appealed to the influential leaders of the several communities in Khandeish to assist with subscriptions in the erection of an additional building. An old educational society had some funds in their hands, and thanks to the recent rise in exchange, the Government, too, he said, was in a position to add its portion if the public came forward handsomely. Then addressing himself to the boys in particular, he exhorted them to pay special attention to their handwriting and their English. He remarked that heads of departments found it very difficult to secure clerks who could either write a really good hand or draft a good English letter. He, therefore, advised them to attach perhaps even greater importance to the acquisition of these two necessary qualifications than to the attainment of great proficiency in chemistry, natural science, and other subjects. He resumed his seat amidst hearty and prolonged cheers.

The head-master, having made suitable acknowledgments, the proceedings were terminated with the singing of an adaptation of the National Anthem in Sanskrit, the whole assembly rising to their feet.

Altogether the interesting function was a great success—greater than any that the townspeople had ever before witnessed. Every item of the printed programme was gone through in such excellent order that the whole ceremony did not occupy more than three-quarters of an hour. In spite of the drizzling rain, which kept up almost without intermission, the whole night and throughout the proceedings, the audience was fairly large and afforded an indication of the interest the good people of Dhulia take in their school, which by the way was established without Government initiative nearly thirty years ago. Now that the rival school, which was more or less a venture, after all, has been abolished, the leaders of Dhulia community expect a good future for their school.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S cotton circular, dated Hongong, July 4th, says:—The arrivals of Indian yarns during the past fortnight being small, and the dealers showing a disposition to make further purchases of desirable and superior qualities, as the present cheap rates have induced a good demand in the consuming districts, the impatience of holders has been checked and the market has remained steady. Although business on a fair scale has been done, it has been confined only to certain favorite good and superior threads. Stocks of unsuitable and inferior descriptions are accumulating in the absence of demand. In No. 20s purchases have been restricted to a few superior and suitable spinnings, whose prices have been well maintained. Small sales of medium and inferior threads are reported at about 50 cents per bale under previous rates. The same remarks apply to No. 16s, only a few special chops, being in request and in short supply, have been dealt in at previous quotations to a limited extent; while inferior qualities have been neglected and have receded about 50 cents per bale in values. A fair business has been done in suitable chops of No. 12s at previous prices. The greater part of the demand for this count is being now satisfied by importations from Calcutta. In the early part of the interval, some sales of superior No. 10s were effected at a further small concession in prices, but subsequently holders shewing firmness in view of good demand, prices for suitable threads have been well maintained at last quotations, and a fair business has been done. Inferior and unsuitable qualities still continue difficult of sale even at lower prices. Owing to very meagre demand, very insignificant sales have been made of Nos. 6s and 8s at a further decline of more than one dollar on previous quotations. Owing to heavy stocks, and advices of a great fall in prices in Bombay, the market close very dull and weak. Nothing has been done in Nos 14s, 18s and 22s to 40s. Owing to good and best spinnings being available at very cheap prices a fairly large business has been done in Shanghai, No. 20s having attracted most attention, and No. 16s have been dealt in to a moderate extent. But undersirable and inferior descriptions are neglected. Lower rates have also induced a moderate business at the Coast Ports. During the fortnight arrivals were 619 bales; sales 9,105 bales; shipment to Coast Port 765 bales; and unsold stocks 23,738 bales. Direct shipment for Shanghai 3,161 bales. The markets in Japan have much improved, and a good business has been done chiefly in No. 20s, at an advance of about one dollar per bale in the prices of favorite chops.

A TRIAL has been made at Civita Vecchia of the nautical ball invented by Signor Balsamello. It is seven feet in diameter, and can hold four persons. When closed it sinks and is steered and propelled under water by rudder and screw. It has windows and grapplers, and will be useful for fishing up objects, and can be used for destructive purposes in time of war.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

A DEAD BODY DISCOVERED THREE MONTHS AFTER MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. AMBA RAMJEE.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. John Fitzmaurice, acting Sessions Judge of Nassik, who, in June last, convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced him to death. Mr. M. C. Apte appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

In this case the accused and one Sarangia Malkie, both aged about twenty-five years, Wanzaris by caste and laborers by profession, were charged with the murder of an old woman named Bhaghee, aged about seventy-five years, who resided in her own house at Nassik. The first accused, the appellant, stood further charged with misappropriating property, namely brass and copper pots and other articles, possessed by Bhaghee at the time of her death. Her death was discovered on the 9th April last under the following circumstances:—On the night of the 8th April, the house which she used to occupy and which belonged to herself, was seen to be on fire. The neighbours collected about it, and as the doors were loocked and it was unknown where Bhaghee was, she not having been seen for some time past, they burst open the doors, entered the various rooms, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The police arrived soon after the fire had been extinguished, got together a *panch*, sealed the doors, and kept a guard at the spot until the morning, when it was intended to make a list of the property in the house. Next morning the police entered the house with a *panch*, having ascertained that the seals put on the previous night were unbroken. Some of the rooms were examined, and the property was being collected, when an unpleasant smell was noticed inside the inner room which used to be occupied by Bhaghee. There was a cellar under the floor inside the door of this room, which was closed with pieces of wood, clothes, and rags. On these being removed, the body of a woman, in an advanced stage of decomposition, which, however, admitted of identification, and was at once identified as the body of Bhaghee, was found hidden in the cellar. The higher police officials and the native assistant at the Civil Hospital were then sent for, and in their presence the body was taken out of the cellar, the mouth of which had to be widened for the purpose. The Civil Surgeon examined the body on the 12th April. He found it to be the corpse of a female, aged about sixty years; but from the state in which it was, could not give an opinion as to the cause of death. He thought that death had taken place three months previously. Portions of the body had been eaten by maggots, but there was skin over the greater part of the body, which was shrivelled up. One of the *panch* who saw the body taken out, stated that the hair on the head was white. The Civil Surgeon did not notice any marks of violence on the body; there were no marks of strangulation on the neck, and if they existed, they would have been obliterated; and none of the bones was fractured. Glass bangles and a thin glass-bead necklace, from which was suspended a piece of glass with silver mounting, were found on the body; and these were identified by a witness as those which, together with the other gold and silver ornaments, were on the body of Bhaghee on the night of her murder. The clothes on the body corresponded with the clothing worn by Bhaghee. There was not the least doubt, said the Sessions Judge, that the body found was that of Bhaghee; and that the circumstances under which it was discovered pointed unmistakeably to foul play. She had money and ornaments, and copper and brass vessels, and a house of her own. Though old, she was stated to have been a strong woman, and was in the habit of practising as a midwife. Her adopted son, Ballajee Ramchunder, was by profession a schoomaster and worked in the Ahmednagar district. The evidence against the second accused was, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, particularly weak. He had denied throughout any knowledge of the crime, and the Sessions Judge held that the evidence against him was insufficient to support a conviction. The first accused had made a statement before the committing magistrate, which he afterwards retracted, but which appeared to the Sessions Judge to have been made voluntarily, in which he tried to exculpate himself, and put the second accused forward as the murderer. Kashi, whom the Sessions Judge looked upon as an accomplice, stated that the first accused was her lover; that he rented a room in Bhaghee's house two doors off her father's house, where she resided; and that on a Sunday, when she alleged the murder to have taken place, the first prisoner came to the place where she was working, took her to her room, and desired her to cook for him and the first accused. After the food was cooked, they all ate it, and in the afternoon she went again to her work. In the evening, the first prisoner suggested that Bhagee should be called, as he had brought liquor. She came, and the first prisoner gave her liquor, and drank it himself. She got intoxicated, and the two prisoners took her to her room and forced more liquor down her throat as she lay on a bed, the second prisoner holding both her hands, and the first prisoner sitting on her chest. Kashi went back to her father's house about 4 o'clock in the morning. On going to Bhagee's house at 7 a.m. with bread for the first prisoner, she saw the entrance doors to Bhagee's apartments and to the first prisoner's room locked. At noon that day she met the first prisoner, who gave her some of Bhagee's property, and three days later she accompanied him to a village near Nassik. She noticed he had some ornaments and other property belonging to Bhaghee; but on her remarking on that circumstance, he threatened to kill her if she spoke any more about Bhaghee's things. The first prisoner, in his statement, admitted the material part of Kashi's story, although he tried to exculpate himself and to throw the guilt upon the second prisoner. The Sessions Judge acquitted the second prisoner. He convicted the first of the murder; and and, considering that it was premeditated and brutal, and committed for greed of her property, sentenced him to death.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said: The conviction of the accused Amba on the charge of murder can, in our opinion, be based only on the evidence of the accomplice Kashi and on the inferences to be drawn from the admission of the accused that he was present when the deceased Bhaghee was murdered, and from his subsequent conduct in disposing of the murdered woman's property for his own benefit. Though the Civil Surgeon was unable to express any opinion as to the cause of death, there can be no doubt, both from Kashi's statement and accused's description of the part taken by the accused Sarangia (who was acquitted) in killing Bhaghee, that a murder was committed; and it was committed probably by several persons. It is impossible in the state of the evidence to say by whom the principal part was taken, but we cannot believe the accused's statement that he took no part in the murder at all. In view, however, of the considerations above set forth, we refrain from confirming the sentence of death passed upon Amba, son of Rama, and sentence him to transportation for life.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

AN ALLEGED COLLUSIVE TRANSACTION.

DR. EDWARD F. UNDERWOOD VS. JAMNADAS NASANJEE PURSHOTUM.

The plaintiff in this suit claimed to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 30,000, being the balance due on six promissory notes for Rs. 5,000 each, executed on the same day, the 2nd May 1889, with interest at Rs. 2 per cent. per month. Mr Vicajee, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Unwalla, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, on behalf of one Jugmohundas Vandravundas, applied that his client be made a party defendant. Jugmohundas stated in an affidavit that the defendant was indebted to him in the sum of Rs. 12,534 on account of decrees he obtained against him in the Small Causes Court in twelve different suits, and that defendant was also indebted to other parties to the extent of about Rs. 40,000, in respect of which execution of the decree had been applied for. It was further stated that the present suit was brought in order to throw obstacles in the way of the attaching creditors recovering the full amount of their decrees. The defendant had, it was added, in collusion with the plaintiff, caused the present suit to be brought for the benefit of the defendant. Mr. Lang urged that the present claim being collusive, his client should be made a party to the suit, so that he might have a chance of contesting the claim. The defendant was a young man and had wasted nearly all his fortune.

Mr. Vicajee, for the plaintiff, submitted that the proper remedy for Mr. Lang's client was to wait till the property was attached and sold. He was not entitled to come in at this stage, as the cause of action did not arise at present. Having cited several authorities, the learned counsel submitted that, under the Code of Civil Procedure, the applicant had a right only to ask for a refund if he had any claim upon the defendant.

His lordship decided the point in favour of the plaintiff, and passed a decree for him for Rs. 30,000, with costs and interest at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. per mensen from the 2nd May 1889.

COTTON EXPERIMENTS AND COTTON DETERIORATION.

In his report on the Khandeish Experimental Farm for 1889 Mr. Mehta, the Superintendent, writes as follows upon the experiments in cotton cultivation carried out on the farm:—

The following varieties of cotton were grown for comparison *inter se*:—

1. Farm Varadi ... Indigenous Khandesh variety.
2. Dharwadi ... American cotton acclimatized in Dharwar and grown many years on the farm.
3. Farm Hinganghati ... Grown on the farm since 1886.
4. Memphis Allen ... } Four varieties of new American cotton imported from America in 1884 and grown on the farm since 1885, from seeds acclimatized in Dharwar, where it was grown during the season of 1884.
5. Do. Bruder ... }
6. Louisiana ... }
7. Arkansas Upland ... }
8. Bani from Digrus in the Berars.
9. Cold-weather Jari from the Berars.
10. Amraoti Bilayti do. do.
11. Hinganghati Bani from the Central Provinces.
12. Cold-weather Jari from Chandrapore in the Central Provinces.
13. Chery's Cluster..... } Sea Island varieties. Fresh seed imported this year by the Government of India.
14. King's Improved Prolific.. }
15. Peterkin's Improved ..... }
16. Welborne's Pet..... }

The Nos. 8—12 were obtained by the Director from the Central Provinces and the Berars when he visited Amraoti at the suggestion of the Government of India to enquire into and advise regarding the deterioration in the quality of Berar cotton.

Of all these varieties New American yielded best. The plants were strong, big and vigorous, and the capsules large and many. Dharwadi produced a small crop. Its plants and bolls were smaller than the New American varieties, and its seed not half their size. There is no doubt that old American seed has deteriorated on account of the same seed being sown so long year after year without change.

Digrus Bari also produced a high crop. But the cold-weather Jari yielded poorly, and it appears to me that it is hardly possible to grow it with any degree of success in a place where only a few acres can be set apart for it, because its capsules come to maturity much later than other varieties, and therefore the attack of the cotton-boll borer, being concentrated upon its small area, causes a great deal of damage. Hardly a capsule was left unattacked by the borer in January, when the crop was ready for picking. The seed, when received from the Central Provinces and Berar, was already greatly damaged by the borer.

A small plot was sown with what is called Amraoti Bilayti, which the local merchants of the Berars like so much, and to which the Bombay merchants attribute the deterioration of Berari cotton, with a view to find out what percentage of different varieties it contained. The plants were counted out when the crop was ripe, with the following result:—

Varadi	...	64 per cent.
Bani ...	...	27·8 do.
Dharwadi	...	5·5 do.
Cold-weather Jari	...	2·7 do.

Bani, being a local variety, has naturally got mixed with the imported Varadi seed, but year by year its proportion will decrease, and that of Varadi increase, till, as it is the case in Khandesh now, the cultivator will ask for "nikhad" (pure) Varadi seed.

The Sea Island cotton seeds were obtained this year and were sown in heavy, medium and light soils. They produced only a few bolls. They may show better results after they are acclimatized.

Samples of ten of the above varieties of cotton were submitted to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit and Sons, Messrs. Shamji Bhimji & Co., Messrs. Gokuldas Madhowji & Co., and Mr. Merwanji Manekji, for opinion as regards the class, staple and price of each variety. The result, together with other important particulars, is shown in Table IV. The American varieties show the best result, but it must not be forgotten that the season was exceptionally favourable to their growth, and their area, compared with Varadi, was very small.

A reference to column 6 will show why it is that the short-stapled variety is making such headlong progress in the cotton-growing districts of India. In my opinion the Sindhi, the Bengals, the Jari of the Central Provinces and the Berars, the Varadi of Khandeish, and the Oomra of the Bombay market, are all one and the same (short-stapled), but differences of climate and care bestowed on its cultivation in certain places cause a slight variation in the length and quality of the staple. As will be seen (column 6), there is a difference of 8 per cent. in the yield of clean cotton from the raw produce in favour of the short-stapled variety. Hence the middleman who purchases the seed-cotton from the cultivators pays one or two rupees more for the short-stapled variety, as, according to the present state of the market, there is hardly any difference in the price of the two varieties. Moreover, the short-stapled variety is always in demand to give colour to the long-stapled cotton. The short-stapled variety is not only less subject to the vicissitudes of climate, but it also fetches nearly as good a price as the long-stapled cotton. Hence the preference shown by the cultivator to the short-stapled variety. He simply produces that which the trade requires, and it has been already proved to demonstration in Khandeish that laws and legislation are powerless to change the course of Indian agriculture, and that the demand of the trade will always rule supreme. The real defaulter is the middleman. Since the introduction of the classing system more malpractices are resorted to than before. The aim with which the middleman works is to pass off his goods in a certain class anyhow. Indeed, the cotton presses at Colaba will have very little to do if they did not work for the export trade by mixing up half a dozen samples and producing varieties to order. There would be no cry about the deterioration of Indian cotton if the spade was called a spade and sold as such. The work of mixing different staples belongs legitimately to the spinner, who has to make a judicious mixture in order to produce different counts. But it is anticipated by the middleman, who, to make up a cheap consignment, adds a certain quantity of inferior stuff, and hence the cry about the deterioration of Indian cotton. The cultivator has nothing to do with such technicalities of trade. As long as there is not a sufficient difference in the price of the long and short stapled varieties to make good the loss he would sustain by growing for quality rather than for quantity, so long will he continue to grow the short-stapled variety. It is, therefore, feared that the old valuable strains will be soon driven out of cultivation, and after a few years it will be found impossible to obtain pure seeds of the varieties like Bani and cold-weather Jari. It was with a view, therefore, to keep up these strains that the above-mentioned varieties from the Berars and Central Provinces were tried on the farm. But as has been already pointed out in the case of cold-weather Chanda Jari, which has been so highly remarked upon by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce (*vide* column 11, Table IV), the difficulty in the way of growing it in this district is almost insurmountable. It is therefore the bounden duty of the Governments of the Central Provinces and the Berars to spend annually a small sum of money in keeping up the cold-weather Jari as well as the Bani, so that the pedigree seed thus produced may be advantageously distributed among cultivation as soon as a reaction in favour of long-stapled variety sets in.

THE POSITION IN THE CHIN HILLS.

As the Siyins have failed to give up all their captives, says a Fort White telegram to the *Pioneer* of 9th Augt., the two prisoners we had have been sent down to the Myingyan Jail. While on the road between this and No. 5 Stockade, one of them made a bold attempt to escape by suddenly bolting down the khud: he was, however, promptly pursued and, after a short chase, secured. A Chin guide ran away last night and informed the Siyins that the two prisoners had gone. We hear that the Siyins are furious and vow revenge. Consequently strict orders have been issued warning the men of the garrison not to stray far from the post, and that they must always be armed in case of attack. The officers' mess was broken into by thieving Chins the other night and some stores looted. As it is the second time this has occurred, a guard has been posted in the mess at night, so that intruders will meet with a warm reception in future. Sickness among the 38th Bengal Infantry has increased. There are now twenty-three men in hospital out of a total of 110. The general health of the 2-4th Gurkhas still remains most unsatisfactory, there being 94 men sick out of 168, and nearly all are more or less debilitated through malaria. Last month we only had 8½ inches of rain; but the last few days have been very wet, and if the rainy weather continues, we shall this month have more than double the amount mentioned.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE COMMITTEE.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

MR. WATERFIELD (examined by the chairman) said: I am Assistant Secretary to the Secretary of State in the Financial Department of India.

The chairman: Now, were the first pension rules made in 1819?—Witness: Yes.

The chairman: And were they applicable to Europeans and natives alike?—Witness: They were expressed to be so.

The chairman: Now, in the rules of 1831 were any distinctions of race made?—Witness: No; they were applicable to the subordinate officers in the civil departments if they were in the superior classes.

The chairman: We have heard that under these rules retirements could take place on medical certificate only.—Witness: Only.

The chairman: And was the maximum pension fixed at one-third between twenty and thirty and one-half exceeding thirty years' service?—Witness: It was.

The chairman: Now, were the rules of 1854 the first rules under which Uncovenanted Servants were granted pensions without medical certificate?—Witness: Yes, but I do not think it is correct to speak of the rules

under the rules to retire after a certain period of service.

The chairman: Well, now, as to the age at which service for pension begins to count. Was that originally fixed by the Court of Directors at sixteen?—Witness: It was.

The chairman: Then I believe a change was made in 1861?—

Witness: In the orders which resulted from the memorials of 1861. The orders were contained in the despatch of 1862, which took effect in the new rules published in 1863. Under those orders service before the age of twenty-two was not allowed to count for pension.

The chairman: Then was an objection made to those new rules by Mr. Ferrand of Madras?—Witness: Yes.

The chairman: On the ground that he might lose under the new rules?—Witness: Yes. He had been appointed at sixteen and a half so that he had five and a half years' service before twenty-two, and also had some leave which under the rules of 1862 could not reckon for pension, and accordingly he feared the pension rules introduced would be detrimental to him.

The chairman: And in answer to Mr. Ferrand, did the Secretary of State set up any expost facto principle?—Witness: The Secretary of State said distinctly that he did not. He expected the cases would be very few, and the officers had a right of option of coming under the new rules. The only difficulty was that the leave rules were to be coupled with the pension rules, and an officer who had taken the benefit of the leave rules of 1863 was to not have the choice of the benefits of the new pension rules of 1863.

The chairman: It is the fact, is it not, that the telegraph signallers count towards pension from eighteen?—Witness: Yes; that was given, I believe, on very special grounds. It was found they were unable to perform the duties of the office after a certain amount of service, and in order that the Government might be in a position to superannuate, they allowed them to count early.

The chairman: Are you able to say why the age of twenty-two was fixed?—Witness: It was taken approximately at the age at which an European officer sent out from England would become appointed. At that time the candidates were from nineteen to twenty-one, and would be two years in preparing, and I think it was suggested that approximately they would become elected at the age of twenty-two.

The chairman: Well, now, with regard to furlough counting for pension?—Witness: Before 1863 two years on sick leave and two leaves of six months—making altogether one year—on private affairs were allowed to count.

The chairman: Well, now, is furlough allowed to reckon as pensionable service in the case of some of the departments—Witness: It has been since 1876.

The chairman: Are those the Civil Engineers?—Witness: Civil Engineers selected in England; special[illegible]ed officers of the Forest Department, and also [illegible]ogical Department; certain officers of the [illegible]griculture Department; and since then it [illegible]extended generally to all Civil Engineers [illegible]English training. I am not quite certain [illegible]they have the full extent, but they have cer[illegible]four years.

The chairman: It is, and always has been the [illegible]ice of the Government of India, for the whole of [illegible]local Service, to have the same rules?—Witness: Always the practice.

The chairman: And has no distinction been made between Europeans and natives?—Witness: The Secretaries of State and local governments have frequently urged that a distinction should be made.

The chairman: Can you tell the Committee how the difference between the treatment of Europeans appointed in India and Europeans appointed in England has grown up—Witness: It has arisen from the feeling expressed by Parliament, and carried out by Secretaries of State, that the officer appointed to the higher grades should be selected largely by competitive examination, or, at any rate, selected in England so as to ensure their having a high training; and the despatches of the Secretary of State on the subject have been very distinct, with a view to preventing anything approaching jobbery by the local governments on the spot to the people who have not gone through the training that was requisite. I think some of the despatches here will show the very strong views held at times by the Secretary of State on the subject. There was a correspondence in 1868. The question which arose was whether different furlough rules might be admitted for Europeans from the natives. Sir Stafford Northcote wrote, "You are already aware of the advice of her Majesty's Government as to the policy to be adopted of admitting the natives of India to the higher offices of the Government. I am of opinion that the rules for the Uncovenanted Service should be framed with reference to this consideration. The guiding principle should be that there should not be different rules for different nationalities, but that the rules should be uniform. Different rules may, however, be properly adopted for different branches of the Uncovenanted Service. There are some analogous to the Covenanted for which special arrangements should be made. Generally speaking, I am of opinion that the rules for those branches of the Service to which natives are appointed should be framed with a view to natives rather than to Europeans. As the result of that despatch the Government of India prepared rules which were to be applicable for the furlough of different classes of officers. They found very great difficulty in determining which grades should be allowed to come under that special provision which was allowed in the Educational Service and similiar Services, and it resulted at last in the Secretary of State saying that they must draw up a schedule of the different grades or departments to which the rules should be applicable, and that he would admit to the benefite the officers then in the Service on the Government of India recommending them by name. The Government of India said it was invidious to specify the names of officers who should have the better rules, and they tried, if possible, to get out of sending home such a list. In December, 1871, the Secretary of State said he must have a nominal list prepared of the officers to be admitted to the better rules. Those rules were published on Jan. 3, 1872, which gives the date for which any officer, who was then in the Service, was eligible for the better rules. This was sent home gradually and approved by the Secretary of State; but there was very great difficulty in settling whether this officer or that officer ought to have the benefit, and he got rid of that at last by saying, "I will admit anyone who is now drawing a salary of Rs. 500 a month. Consequently the officers who have the better rules are those who were in the Service in July, 1872, provided that in 1876 they had a salary of Rs. 500 a month. From that time the Secretary of State has laid down the rule that unless his sanction is officially sought he will not admit any officer to the better rules; and that is on the ground of what I was saying about the local appointments being made in India for the higher grades of the departments.

The chairman: Now, those who have these more favourable leave rules are granted leave in the same way with the natives of India?—Witness: They are. [The witness here read at great length extracts from the despatch of Lord Hartington, in which the principle was laid down that there should be no distinction made in the treatment of European and native officers.]

The chairman: Now, Mr. Waterfield, we have had our attention drawn to a considerable number of covenants entered into by the Secretary of State with various classes of servants on their engagements. Are those covenants usually made for a limited time?—Witness: Always for a specified time.

The chairman: And is there generally a condition that if they remain in the Service after the expiration of the covenant they become subject to the general rules of the Uncovenanted Service?—Witness: Yes.

The chairman: Will you explain what you mean by that?—Witness: The covenant is to render fidelity during the period of their service, and it is provided that if they remain after the expiration of their contract in the Department they shall be considered in the Department, and have the benefit of the leave and furlough rules of the Department.

The chairman: What is your evidence as to the usual form of the covenants? We have had a great many covenants put in, and, of course, they speak for themselves. I ask you what is the usual and ordinary term of the covenants?—Witness: You ask me about the term of the covenants. They are usually five or ten years, in some twenty; in some no time is specified, but six months' notice is to be given of termination.

The chairman: Now, in those covenants are payments frequently made in sterling?—Witness: The covenants are of two kinds; some specify payment of salary in rupees, some specify in sterling, and provide that payments under that contract shall be at the rate that one pound shall be equal to Rs. 10. There are other payments which are provided for; for instance, such as fines if an officer takes his grant for passage money and after arriving in India fails to fulfil his contract, and, in consequence, has to refund a certain sum, which must be deducted from the salary payable in India.

The chairman: In the interpretation of these covenants does the Secretary of State always act under legal advice?—Witness: Yes.

The chairman: And in many cases have payments in sterling been made on the application of officers where there has been some doubt about the true interpretation?—construction?—Witness: Yes, the Secretary of State has never disputed if he was advised that according to some wording of the contract he might give the benefit to the officer.

The chairman: What have you got to say about Peterson's case. Mr. Peterson was not himself a witness—it was a case mentioned by Mr. Jenkins. What have you got to say about the case?—Witness: Mr. Peterson was one of five officers who were selected for the Educational Department on the recommendation of the Bombay Government. The Bombay Government specified the salary in sterling, and by some inadvertency at the India Office the letters specified in sterling. It is the custom to specify in rupees. After two or three years' service in India, drawing their salaries in rupees, Mr. Peterson and Mr. Giles claimed that their salaries should be paid in sterling. One asked that it should be paid into a bank in London. The Secretary of State did not attempt to dispute there might be a legal right, but he said if one half of the agreement was to be acted upon there was no reason why the other should not be. The agreement was terminable on six months' notice, and the Bombay Government had better give notice to terminate and [illegible] them on same terms as were originally intended.

The chairman: Now, Mr. Waterfield, will you tell the Committee how many persons are affected by this inquiry?—Witness: I suppose something like 5,000 Europeans, besides Eurasians and natives, subject to the alteration of the rules; so that the question probably affects 125,000 men altogether.

The chairman: I believe that since the inquiry the Government of India have been asked to state how many Europeans they have under covenant appointed in England and how many appointed in India, and they have replied that it will take time to get the information?—Witness: Yes.

The chairman: Well, now, any alteration made in the rules would apply to natives as well as Europeans, unless a distinction is drawn?—Witness: Yes; which distinction the Secretary has repeatedly declined to allow.

The chairman: Is there an error you wish to draw attention to in the case on page 73 about the official rate of exchange?—Witness: Yes. I should say the table of official rate of exchange I gave to Mr. Heyman, which he has printed in the case, contained also the actual amounts realised. I have already explained the meaning of the word official, but I think it is clear the officers in India, who prepared that table, misunderstood the meaning of the word "official." They supposed it meant the rate adopted in the official accounts. That is a totally different thing. It is a not unnatural mistake. The official rate has frequently been below, and sometimes about 2s. during those years referred to.

The chairman: Did the Act of 1858 confer any right with regard to pension which did not previously exist?—Witness: No.

The chairman: Were the superannuation pensions which were granted in 1854 granted under the rules of 1831 or excluded from them?—Witness: They were under the rules of 1831—a mere addition to the rules of 1831.

The chairman: Was the difference only that the medical certificate was waived?—Witness: That was all.

The chairman: I will ask you shortly upon this. The Government has reserved to itself under one of the rules read at the beginning of the case the right to alter and interpret the rules?—Witness: Yes.

The chairman: Is that intended on the part of the Secretary of State to give a retrospective effect to any rules to the injury of any of the officers?—Witness: Certainly not to the injury of anybody.

The chairman: Have there been cases of officers having been offered an option between the rules under which they entered and the new rules which were made?—Witness: Yes, there have been such cases. I do not say that has always applied. There are cases where the officer did not subsequently have the option.

Mr. King: I see you have followed generally the lines of the case put in by Mr. Jenkins. I will first ask you, Are you here to answer with regard to questions of policy or simply of fact?—Witness: Of fact. I will explain what I can. I have no instructions to pronounce on policy.

Mr. King: Do you undertake to explain or account for the adoption of the changes of the rules and the general policy of the Secretary of State and the Government of India in instituting those changes?—Witness: I will do it as well as I can from my perusal of the correspondence. I was not in office thirty years ago.

Mr. King: You say the Court of Directors recognised no difference in the pension rules on account of race?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. King: Do you wish the Committee to infer that there were any considerable number of uncovenanted European servants at that period?—Witness: Yes there are many cases in the correspondence.

Mr. King: Were not the rules drawn up for natives?—Witness: No, certainly not. It was specified distinctly in the rules that they were applicable to Europeans and natives.

Mr. King: I may take it that until 1831 there were few who could claim under those rules?—Witness: In the correspondence of that date I have found frequent cases of Europeans.

Mr. King: I am not speaking of Europeans holding artisan appointments.—Witness: Not artisans—secretarial appointments. The secretarial appointments for which these rules were framed applied to both Europeans and natives.

Mr. King: Do you state that in 1831 there were a considerable number of European servants of the Company outside the Covenanted Civil Service?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. King: And they also made no distinction of race between them at that time?—Witness: No distinction.

Mr. King: Did they never make any distinctions of race with regard to Covenanted servants?—Witness: In respect of pay they thought the native officer as being in his own country did not require as large a salary as given to Europeans.

Mr. King: Is not the argument good for the Uncovenanted?—Witness: The fact is taken into account in settling with the Covenanted servants that the native is in his own country, and therefore in a different position with regard to the questions of pay and pension?

The chairman: Do you mean there is a distinction made between the native and the European Covenanted servant?—Witness: Only as to the privileges he would have as a European. There is no distinction on account of race if he is selected specially because he is a native.

Mr. King: You admit there was a distinction on the ground that the native is in his own country?—Witness: In respect of pay that is.

Mr. King: Can you fix the date at which Europeans began to receive appointments to the higher branches?—Witness: Speaking of the higher appointments, I can only gather that the Education Department in 1846 proposed they should be admitted, and the Public Works Department became a strong Department about 1854. I fancy those were the two Departments which had the largest number of Europeans at high salaries.

This witness was further examined at considerable length by Mr. King with regard to the growth of the European Uncovenanted Service, and the origin of the pension and leave rules, and the grounds of the gradual admission to more favourable rules, but did not make admissions materially varying his evidence-in-chief or supporting the promoters' case. He admitted that before 1856 all leave was counted as service for pension.

Mr. King: The Committee hardly gather why the favourable leave rules should be granted to Civil Engineers and other officers and not generally in the case of all Europeans?—Witness:—It is a question of local appointment.

Mr. King: You wish to put somewhat of a death penalty upon people entering locally into the service of the Government of India (laughter)?—Witness: Not quite that.

Mr. King: Have not the evil effects of the unfavorable furlough rules frequently come under your observation?—Witness: I do not know that I can say that, because the witnesses who have been examined are very good specimens of gentlemen who have been able to live under those rules.

Mr. King: They are the only ones who have survived. (Laughter.)

The Committee adjourned until to-day (Friday) at 12 o'clock, Mr. Waterfield being still under examination.

It is practically certain that the proceedings will conclude to-day so far as the taking of evidence is concerned, and that the Committee will at once consider their report.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the statement of the opium revenue up to the 8th August, as compared with the estimates for the year 1890-91:—

	Bengal. In month of Aug., 1890.	Bombay. In month of July, 1890.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	50,35,000	18,00,000	68,35,000
Actual	49,85,775	14,31,125	64,16,900
Better than estimate	...	...	...
Worse than estimate	49,225	3,68,875	4,18,100

Five sales of Bengal opium and four months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay:—

	Bengal. To end of Aug., 1890.	Bombay. To end of July, 1890.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	2,51,75,000	66,00,000	3,17,75,000
Actual	2,49,72,600	57,50,700	3,07,23,300
Better than estimate	...	...	...
Worse than estimate	2,02,400	8,49,300	10,51,700

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The following is from an important article in the *St. James's Gazette* which has excited much interest amongst naval engineering officers. We reprint it by request with pleasure:—It is worth while to sketch out the career of a naval engineer officer in order to show its absurdly limited scope. At the age of fifteen or sixteen he enters into training at a naval dockyard. His position is not one that is open to every lad, for his parents have to contribute £40 a year toward the cost of his maintenance and instruction. The instruction he receives is the best possible, and the advantage he has taken of it is tested at the end of five years by a severe examination designed to show that he is fully competent to work all the complicated machinery of a modern warship. The examination passed, he enters the service as an assistant engineer, and receives an allowance of 6s. a day. The following table shows the rate of his promotion and the increases in his pay:—

Age.	Title.	Pay (per annum).	Relative Rank.
21	Asst. Engineer	£109 to £136	Sub-lieutenant.
27	Engineer	164 5 0	"With but after" lieutenant.
33	Engr. of six yrs.,	200 15 0	Lieutenant.
36	Chief Engineer	255 10 0	With but after lieutenant of 8 years.
40,	Staff Engineer	292 0 0	Lieut. of 8 years.

At present the maximum rate of £401 10s. is never reached till the engineer is forty-nine or fifty—a time of life at which the fleet surgeon and fleet paymaster are both receiving half as much again. The one prize of the engineering department is the office of engineer-in-chief. This official is personally responsible for the whole of the machinery in ships under construction, probably representing at any given time over a million sterling, not to mention machinery afloat worth ten times as much; and the salary he receives is £1,000 a year, rising after five years to £1,200. He ranks only as a captain under three years' seniority, and yet he is the engineering head of the first steam navy in the world. It is not surprising that the naval engineer is not best contented with his lot. He compares his prospects and status with those of a medical officer, and finds himself very much at a disadvantage. After a training of no longer duration and certainly not more arduous than that of the engineer, the doctor enters the navy on a salary of over £200 a year and ranks with a lieutenant, and his subsequent steps are in proportion. Yet, valuable as are the services of the doctor on board ship, it is idle to pretend that they are of equal value to the community as those of the engineer and his men. Moreover, as has been shown above, the engineer does not attain *bona fide* lieutenant's rank till the age of thirty-three. Before that age, although a full engineer, he ranks "with but after" lieutenants: the bitterness of which is apparent when it is remembered that in the executive branch lieutenant's rank can be reached at the age of nineteen, and that therefore every boy who comes up from his examination ranks before the engineer of thirty. The complaints of the engineers may be tabulated somewhat as follows:—(1) That during the last twenty years their duties and responsibilities have enormously increased, but their pay has been hardly increased at all. (2) That their relative rank of "with but after" in certain grades is worthless and invidious. (3) That an engineer has to serve fourteen years before he can attain the rate of pay granted to a medical officer immediately on joining the navy. (4) That the maximum pay of an engineer officer serving afloat is, without allowances, which are rare, 22s. a day. (5) That the status and salary of the head of their department—the Engineer-in-Chief—are totally inadequate to his important position and duties. There is nothing exorbitant in the demands implied herein, nor would there be any thing revolutionary in the granting of them.—

Once more the *Army and Navy Gazette* asks where is the Horse Guards' Staff's Memorandum on the recommendations of the Hartington Commission? It is most strange that the so-called military members of the Houses of Parliament, who must be aware of the existence of the paper, do not ask for it. The Secretary of State for War is provided by the country with a highly paid staff of military experts to advise him on professional matters of which personally he knows little or nothing. Great changes, affecting not only the army but the Crown, are proposed for adoption by the Government. The proposals are examined by the professional experts, who submit their opinions on them to the Secretary of State for War, whom they are paid to advise. The Secretary of State puts their remarks into a pigeon-hole in his room, and neither Parliament, army, nor the country know what they are. It might be supposed that the experts would be listened to. There is reason to believe that they are strongly opposed to the sham reforms which are brandished before their eyes, and that they give reasons for their disapproval of, and show that the changes suggested as reforms, are illusory. The Secretary of State has at his elbow all the assistance he can desire. The mere change of names does not alter the nature of things. Again we ask why the case *pro* and *con* is not submitted to Parliament? The *pro* is all the country has had as yet. And half of the *pro* is procrastinated, if not shelved for ever, and that the most important half, and of the *con* nothing is known outside Pall Mall.

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"An Old Guardsman," "who has served all his time in the Guards," in a letter to the *Globe* has appealed to officers who have served with the Guards to vouch for the perfect "touch" which exists between officers and men of the brigade. We believe it does exist generally observes a service paper. It certainly did exist in long-service days gone by. But there has been one sad *hiatus*!—one fly has spoiled the whole pot of ointment! There is a great sensation. All of a sudden it is discovered that the officers of the battalions quartered in London do not live in barracks; and there a tremendous hubbub over the matter whose fault is it? Who is to blame that there are no quarters, in Wellington Barracks for example, for any officers but the Adjutant, Orderly officer, Quartermaster, and one medical officer? It is not the fault of the officers that the War Office built barracks without officers' quarters. The "Old Guardsman" wrote, we fear of things as they were in his time; but it would be monstrous to impute to the officers of to-day any responsibility for the change which has been produced by short service in the feelings of the men, or to attribute to the Guards as a body any solidarity with the men who brought on their battalion such disastrous notoriety and serious consequences. The country should be told the truth about these "duties." Were they unusal and excessive? if so, why were not the facts which were disclosed by the "Weekly State" noted by the authorities, and explanations called for? How did it come to pass that no one at the Horse Guards noticed anything unusual in the duty returns, guard-mountings, drills, and parades, in connection with the musketry season, Pirbright and the like? In the fullness of time all will be known, perhaps; and if it be proved that the commanding officer was unreasonable in his orders, he will feel the effect of the demonstration. For the insubordinate there must be punishment.

Lieutenant-General Henry Brackenbury, who was promoted a Major-General for distinguished service in the field on June 15, 1885, would, under ordinary circumstances, have become a Major-General to fill the vacancy into which Major-General Markham was recently promoted. When, therefore, Sir Michael Biddulph retires at the end of the month, and Lieutenant-Generals Sir E. B. Hamley and Sir C. Arbuthnot are promoted, General Brackenbury will be placed on the establishment of Lieutenant-Generals. General Henry Brackenbury, it may be remembered, became a Brevet Colonel in the Army a few days before his elder brother, whose death we have just had to lament.

Field-Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., and Sir Paul Haines, G.C.B., visited Windsor Castle on Thursday afternoon, 24th ult. and received from the Queen their *batons* as Field-Marshals. Sir Lintorn Simmons, preceded by the Lord-in-Waiting, bearing the *baton* on a cushion, was first introduced to the presence of her Majesty by the two Equerries-in-Waiting, when the Queen handed to him his *baton*. He kissed hands and retired. Sir Paul Haines was then introduced in like manner.

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Berner's College, London.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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NOTICES.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swellings after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Sourvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledge to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

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ANNUAL SALE OVER ONE MILLION PAIRS.
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surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

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NOTICES.

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PEPTONE WINE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite,* and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.

« D'GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet* March, 12th, 1887.

« M. CHAPOTEAUT has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. » Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

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Matico Capsules

AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND **MATICO CAPSULES is the more chronic cases**

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

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PEPSINE PEARLS

for

SICK HEADACHES

WIND IN THE STOMACH

DYSPEPSIA

CONSTIPATION

INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 3 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other **inconveniences.**

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... (MIDY) in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of **imitations,** all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

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Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

MARQUISE, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

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A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅝ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050
Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅝ inch diameter	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅝ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth	1,100

Detailed and Illustrated Price List also of cheaper Watches free.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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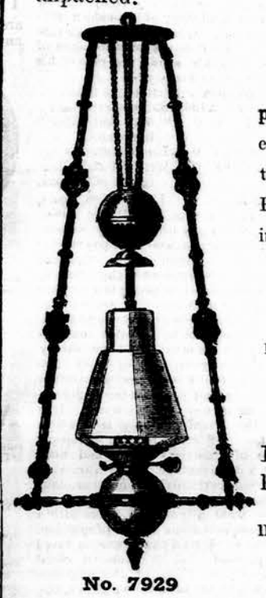

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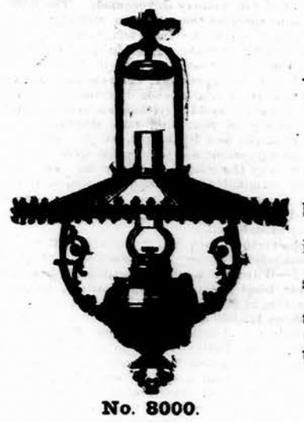

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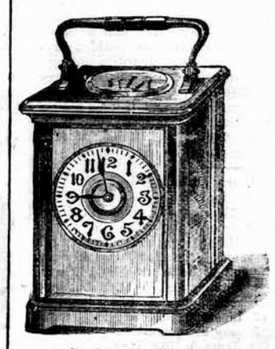

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